

--Important Disclaimer--

For the convenience of readers, the procedure, agenda, attachments, and appendix of Jinli Group Annual Shareholders' meeting have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in Taiwan. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language version shall prevail.

Stock Code : 8429

JINLI GROUP

JINLI GROUP HOLDINGS Limited **Annual Report 2025** (Translation)

Jinli Group annual report is available at :

<http://mops.twse.com.tw>

<http://www.jinligroup.com.tw>

Printed on May 23, 2026

I. Name, Title, Contact Number and Email Address of Spokesperson, Deputy Spokesperson:

<u>Spokesperson</u>		<u>Deputy Spokesperson</u>	
Name	: CHONG Chun Lung	Name	: Simon POON
Title	: Chairman of the Board / Spokesperson	Title	: Chief Financial Officer / Corporate Governance Officer
Tel	: (886)7-322-3642	Tel:	: (886)7-322-3642
Email	: lung555@jinligroup.com.tw	Email	: simonpoon@jinligroup.com.tw

II. Address, Contact Number of Headquarters, Branch Office and Factory

Headquarter : Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Cayman)
Address : PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands
Tel : (852) 3707 1812

Subsidiary : Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)
Address : Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda
Tel : (852) 3707 1812

Subsidiary : Leads Biotechnology Limited
Address : 11F, No. 189, Bo'ai 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807363 ,
Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Tel : (886)7-322-3642

Subsidiary : Topoint Group Limited
Address : P.O. Box 933, 3rd Floor, Omar Hodge Building, Wickhams Cay 1, Road
Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands
Tel : (852) 3707 1812

Subsidiary : Dragon Flair Limited
Address : P.O. Box 933, 3rd Floor, Omar Hodge Building, Wickhams Cay 1, Road
Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands
Tel : (852) 3707 1812

Subsidiary : Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited

Address	: Room 811, 8th Floor, Wellborne Commercial Centre, 8 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong
Tel	: (852) 3707 1812
Subsidiary	: Million Win Creation Limited
Address	: Room 811, 8th Floor, Wellborne Commercial Centre, 8 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong
Tel	: (852) 3707 1812
Subsidiary	: Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd
Address	: Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China
Tel	: (86) 595-85655777
Subsidiary	: Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd
Address	: Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China
Tel	: (86) 595-85655777
Subsidiary	: Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd (China)
Address	: Xingtai Industrial Park, Changtai Economic Development Zone, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province, China
Tel	: (86) 595-85655777
Office	: Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Cayman) – Taiwan Office
Address	: 11F, No. 189, Bo'ai 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807363 , Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Tel	: (886)7-322-3642

III. Names, Titles, Contact numbers and E-mail Address of Litigation, Non-litigation Agents in the Republic of China (Domestic Designated Agent):

Name: Tsai Yunglung Title: Director of the Company

Phone: (886)7-322-3642

Email: ron720917@gmail.com

IV. Name of Entities, Address, Website URL, and Contact Number of Handling Stock Transfers

Name of Entity: Sinopac Securities Co., Ltd.- Stock Affairs

Website: <http://www.sinopacsecurities.com>

Address: 3F, 17 Bo-Ai Road, Taipei Phone: (02)2381-6288

V. Name of Certified Public Accountants, Firm, Address, Website, and Contact Number of Most Recent Annual Report

Name of Firm: ShineWing Taiwan

Accountant: Alex Kuo, Zoe Chen

Address: 11F., No. 1, Sec. 4, Nanjing E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105609 , Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Website: <http://www.swtw.com.tw/>

Phone: (886) 2- 7706 4888

VI. Name of stock exchange for overseas securities, and method of inquiry for overseas securities information:

None

VII. Corporate website:

<http://www.jinligroup.com.tw>

VIII. Board Member

Position Title	Name	Nationality	Work Experience
Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	Hong Kong	General Manager of Jinjiang Shuanggou Longfei Shoe Factory Vice President of Jinjiang City Footwear Chamber of Commerce Vice President of Quanzhou Footwear Chamber of Commerce President of The Young Entrepreneurs Association and the Youth Chamber of Commerce
Director	Chen Honglin	China	Purchasing Manager of Leading (China) Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Chief Operation Officer of Heyi Advertising Media Co., Ltd.
Director	Tsai Yunglung	Republic of China	Special Assistant to General Manager, Home Jui International Corp. Manager of Distribution Business Department at Hong Kong Lerado Group
Director	Shiue You-Wei	Republic of China	Special Assistant to Chairman of Asia Plastic Recycling Holding Ltd. General Manager of Chongzheng Management Consultant Co., Ltd.
Independent Director	Chen Jinde	Republic of China	Chief Financial Officer of Taiwan Gamma Mobile Digital Co., Ltd. Deputy General Manager of of General Management office of Chang Li Technology Co., Ltd. Chief Financial Officer of Junshi Group Chief Financial Officer of Trishine-Group/TW, Kunshan. Finance Deputy Manager and Spokesperson of Hongjie Circuit Co., Ltd. Finance and Administrative Manager of Lianyi Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to the General Manager of Clevo Co. Deputy General Manager of Taihang Industry Co., Ltd.
Independent Director	Yeh Ming	Republic of China	General Manager of Unitel High Technology Corporation Director of Unitel High Technology Corporation General Manager, Unitel High Technology Corp. Director of Jiangsu Fangsheng Co., Ltd. Supervisor of Zhancheng Electric (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.
Independent Director	Luo Ping	China	Deputy General Manager of Xiamen Hongji Weiye Industrial Co., Ltd. Sales channel Director and Retail project Director of Xiamen Seebest Technology Co., Ltd. Marketing Director of Zhejiang Mengna Co., Ltd.

Position Title	Name	Nationality	Work Experience
			Marketing Director of Aipule Technology Co., Ltd. Marketing Director of Yonggaoren Sports Products Co., Ltd. Seebest Technology Co., Ltd. Marketing Director of Zhejiang Mengna Co., Ltd. Marketing Director of Aipule Technology Co., Ltd. Marketing Director of Yonggaoren Sports Products Co., Ltd. Marketing Director of Joyoye Sports Products Co., Ltd. Marketing Director of Bigwasp Sports Products Co., Ltd. Brand Manager of Xtep (China) Co., Ltd.

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I. Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders:

1. 2025 business results, external competition, regulations and general environment

In 2025, China's overall macroeconomic environment experienced gradual growth. According to the '2025 Statistical Communiqué on National Economic and Social Development' released by the National Bureau of Statistics, the income of urban and rural residents continued to rise in 2025. The national per capita disposable income reached RMB 43,377, a 5.0% increase over the previous year (a real growth of 4.3% after adjusting for price factors). National per capita consumption expenditure was RMB 29,476, up 4.4% from the previous year (a real growth of 4.4% after adjusting for price factors). Furthermore, total retail sales of consumer goods in 2025 reached RMB 50.1 trillion, representing a year-on-year increase of 3.7%. Following the post-pandemic adjustment phase, global economic activities gradually stabilized in 2025. However, the momentum of global economic growth remained moderate, influenced by shifts in the international political and economic landscape, geopolitical risks, inflationary pressures, and monetary policy adjustments by major economies. Nations continued to seek a balance between controlling inflation and sustaining growth, leaving the overall economic environment subject to certain uncertainties. In the Chinese market, growth momentum remained in an adjustment phase due to structural economic transitions and changes in domestic and foreign demand. Nevertheless, supported by government policies to stimulate domestic demand and industrial development, market consumption momentum has gradually stabilized, and the Chinese market maintains its advantages in terms of overall scale and long-term development potential. Regarding financial performance, the Company's consolidated revenue for 2025 was NT\$148 million, an 11.28% increase compared to NT\$133 million in 2024. Net profit before tax for 2025 reached NT\$216 million, marking a significant turnaround and substantial growth from a net loss before tax of NT\$3 million in 2024. After-tax earnings per share (EPS) for 2025 stood at NT\$0.12.

2. Financial Income, Expense and Profitability Analysis

Unit: in thousands of NTD; %

Year		2025	2024	Increase (Decrease) (%)
Category of Analysis				
Profit & Loss	Operating Income	148,344	132,576	11.89
	Operating Gross Profit	25,177	22,489	11.95
	After-tax Net Profit	21,583	(3,353)	743.69
Profitability	Return Rate of Asset (%)	0.31	(0.04)	875.00
	Return on shareholders' equity (%)	0.34	(0.05)	780.00
	Pre-tax net profit as a percentage of paid-up capital (%)	1.20	(0.14)	957.14
	Net profit rate (%)	14.55	(2.53)	675.10
	Earnings Per Share (NTD)	0.12	(0.02)	700.00

3. Research on the development status and future development strategy of the company

The company currently has three brands, namely G-apple, E.T and MegustaMe, the first two brands are casual footwear and clothing products, and the MegustaMe brand is beauty products. In 2024, due to the adjustment of the real estate market and weak domestic demand, China's economic environment has not yet fully recovered, the Company will consolidate the distribution of casual footwear and apparel brand agents and footwear production, and the company's development will be transformed into an e-commerce sales channel in the future. In terms of new products, especially the demand for youth leisure markets, the Company adjusted the style direction of footwear and reduced the proportion of sports series.

4. 2026 Business Prospects

Looking ahead to 2026, the global economy continues to be shaped by shifts in the international political and economic landscape, geopolitical risks, inflationary pressures, and monetary policy adjustments by major economies. Consequently, a degree of uncertainty persists in overall economic development. While demand in certain markets is gradually stabilizing, the momentum for global economic growth requires ongoing observation, and the corporate operating environment remains fraught with challenges.

China's economy is expected to maintain steady growth, bolstered by policies that continue to support domestic demand expansion and industrial upgrading. Incomes of urban and rural residents, along with the consumer market, are showing signs of a gradual recovery, with retail and e-commerce segments retaining significant long-term growth potential. Enterprises must closely monitor shifts in market demand and prudently adjust product strategies and distribution

channel layouts to enhance competitiveness and seize opportunities arising from domestic demand growth and industrial transformation.

The Company will remain committed to steady operations, focusing on expanding its customer base, developing new products, and optimizing production processes. We are dedicated to improving operational efficiency and strengthening corporate competitiveness to create long-term value for our shareholders.

Best regards,

Chong Chun Lung

Chairman



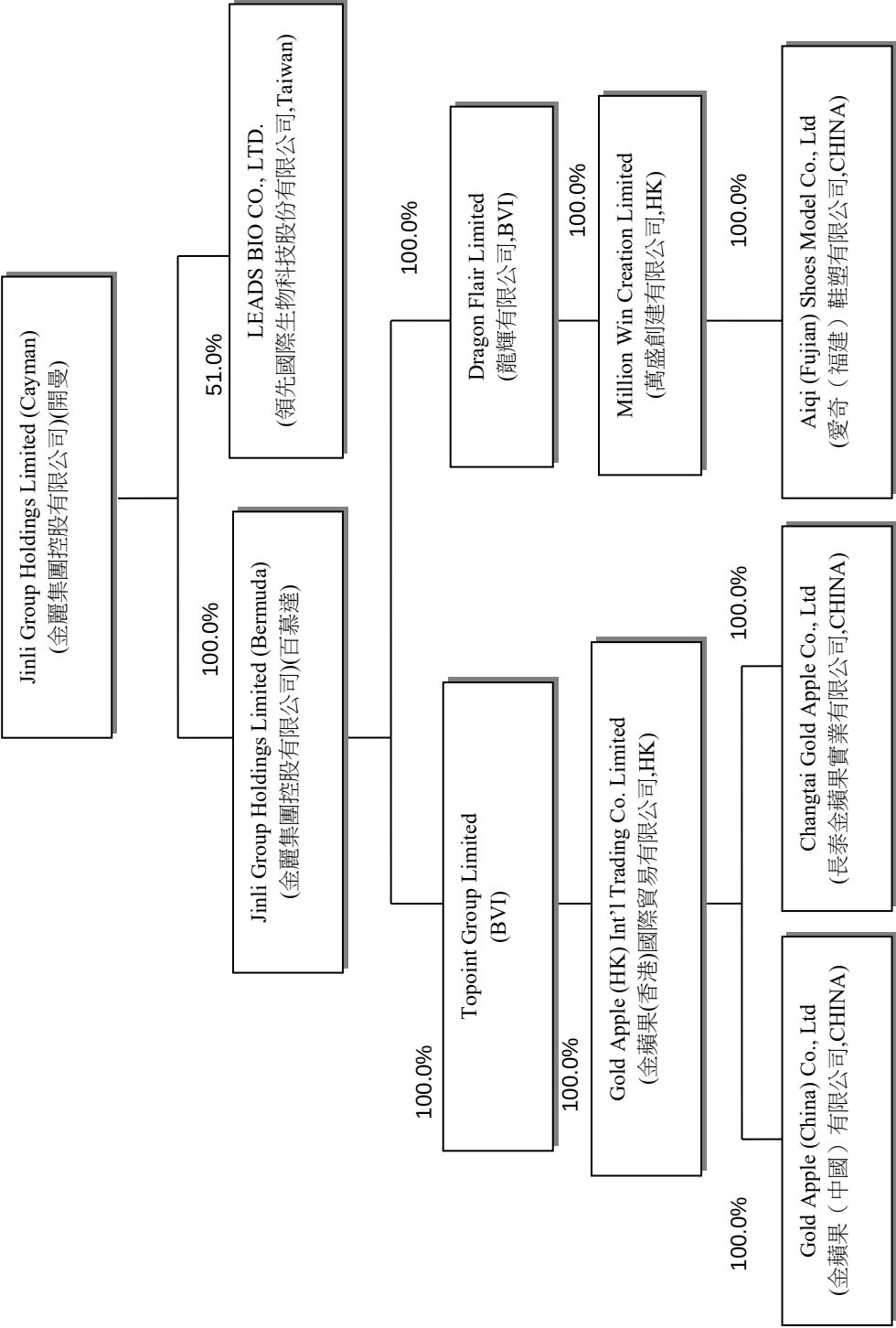
II. Company Overview

2.1 Company and Group Introduction

2.1.1 Date of Incorporation and Group Profile

Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Cayman) (hereon after referred to as the Company, the Group or Jinli Company) was established in the British Cayman Islands on December 15, 2010, and completed company reorganization in April 2011. The Group's important investment projects include: Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda), Topoint Group Limited, Dragon Flair Limited, Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited, Million Win Creation Limited, Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd, Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd, Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd. and Leads Bio Co., Ltd.; Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd. is the founding company of the Group. Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd is the main source of revenue and profits for the Group, while the rest are investments holding companies. Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd. was established by Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited on December 25, 2014, for the operation of a new factory in Zhangzhou. In March 2, 2016, the Company invested and obtained a 51% share in Leads Bio Co., Ltd., as a brand creation and marketing company for the group's entry into the beauty and cosmetics industry. However, due to poor market conditions for beauty products, the Company temporarily withdrew from the market and plan to re-enter when the economy recovers.

The Group is mainly engaged in the design, manufacture and sales of fashionable casual shoes and sports shoes, and the design and sales of casual clothing (including denim clothing) and accessories. The sales targets are agents and footwear traders in China. The Company sells to Chinese consumers through agents in various provinces (cities). In addition to maintaining a long-term and stable cooperative relationship with agents and footwear traders, the Company also keeps abreast of the latest market developments and trends, and designs products that have both fashion concepts and meet the needs of the general public. In 2022, the Group was still affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and China's economic situation and the growth of people's livelihood consumption demand have not yet recovered. The situation of the long-term marketing of the agents of the Group in various provinces has deteriorated day by day, and the distribution stores have even encountered a situation where they are unable to make ends meet. The original provincial agents will be eliminated and strengthened, and online sales channels will be increased to re-arrange operations. The management team of the Company has rich experience in the footwear, clothing and accessories industry. Since its establishment, with the support of a high-quality management team, the Company has gained considerable benefits in business expansion and has considerable competitive advantages and market position.



Group's key corporate and business development milestones:

Year	Event
2010	The Company was established in the Cayman Islands as the holding parent company of the Group and the main entity for applying for the first listing in Taiwan. The Company has a total of five shoe assembly lines, 29 shoe upper sewing production lines, and four clothing sewing production lines. Launched the G-APPLE JEANS denim series. The Gold Apple brand was ranked 439th on the World Brand Lab's list of "China's 500 Most Valuable Brands," with a brand value of RMB 1.501 billion. Awarded the "Top 100 Enterprises Caring for Employees in China's Brand Capital." Rated as an A-level taxpayer by the National Taxation Bureau in Quanzhou.
2011	Launched the e.t brand. The Gold Apple brand was ranked 445th on the World Brand Lab's list of "China's 500 Most Valuable Brands," with a brand value of RMB 1.865 billion. Completed the restructuring of the Group's structure. Established the Xiamen Brand Operation Headquarters.
2012	Awarded the "Fujian Famous Brand Product." The Gold Apple brand was ranked 454th on the World Brand Lab's list of "China's 500 Most Valuable Brands," with a brand value of RMB 2.189 billion. After a shareholder vote, the Company applied for the first listing in Taiwan. The company was successfully listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
2013	The Gold Apple brand was ranked 448th on the World Brand Lab's list of "China's 500 Most Valuable Brands," with a brand value of RMB 2.489 billion.
2014	The Company issued convertible corporate bonds. The Zhangzhou new self-owned factory started construction. Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd. was established by Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Limited.
2015	The group planned to establish a Taiwan beauty and cosmetics brand operation center. Began planning for the MegustaMe brand. Started developing face masks for the beauty and cosmetics industry.
2016	Acquired 51% share in LEADS BIO CO., LTD. (Taiwan). Officially launched eight facial masks, including flower water and ocean series, three moisturizing facial cleansers, and three nourishing and revitalizing oils. These products were sold in well-known drugstore chains and online stores.
2017	Actively expanded its footwear processing business. Developed and sold five facial masks, including Leciel, in Taiwan, with sales focused on e-commerce platforms.
2018	Brand license for MegustaMe in China.
2019	Actively expanded our foreign trade order business.

Year	Event
2020	Worked on consolidating authorized agents.
2021	Work on consolidating authorized agents and develop online e-commerce sales channels.
2022	Develop online e-commerce sales channels.
2023	Develop online e-commerce sales channels.
2024	Online e-commerce sales channel trial operation.
2025	The online e-commerce sales channel has been officially launched, marking the commencement of its initial operational phase.

2.3 Risk

Please refer to Section VI: Financial Status, Financial Performance Review Analysis and Risk

III. Report on Corporate Governance

3.1 Directors, General Managers, Deputy General Managers, Assistant Managers, and Branch Heads

3.1.1 Directors

3.1.1.1 Name, gender, age, nationality or place of registration education and work experience backgrounds, ownership of shares and nature of directors and supervisors

April 25, 2026

Remarks			—			—		
Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Relationship		Brothers			—		
	Name		Li Chun Fei			—		
	Title		General Manager of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.			—		
Current Positions in the Company and Other Companies			Chairman of the Company Chairman of Dragon Million (Asia) Limited (BVI). Chairman of Topoint Group Limited (BVI). Chairman of Dragon Flair Limited (BVI). Chairman of Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited. Chairman of Million Win Creation Limited. Chairman of Aiqi (Fujian) Footwear Co., Ltd. Chairman of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd. General Manager of Jinjiang Aiqi Plastic Products Co., Ltd. Chairman of Changtai Gold Apple Industrial Co., Ltd. Chairman of LEADS BIO CO., LTD.			Director of the Company General Manager of the Company. E-Commerce Sales Director of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.		
	Education and Work Experiences		Graduates of Fourth Senior High School of Jinjiang City. General Manager of Jinjiang Shuanggou Longfei Shoe Factory. Vice President of Jinjiang City of Footwear Chamber of Commerce. Vice President of Quanzhou of Footwear Chamber of Commerce. President of The Young Entrepreneurs Association and the Youth Chamber of Commerce.					
Current Shares held in the name of others	Shareholding %		5.83% (Remark 1)			—		
	Share		10,824,408 (Remark 1)			—		
Current Shares held by the Spouse and Minor	Shareholding %		—			—		
	Share		—			—		
Current Shares held	Shareholding %		16.86%			—		
	Share		31,308,883			—		
Shares held upon Election	Shareholding %		—			—		
	Share		1			—		
Date First Elected			2010/12/15			2023/6/21		
Term			3 years			3 years		
Date Elected			2023/6/21			2023/6/21		
Gender age			M (51-60)			Male (21-30)		
Name			Chong Chun Lung			Chen Honglin		
Nationality			Hong Kong			China		
Title			Chairman			Director		

Remarks														
Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Relationship													
	Name													
	Title													
Current Positions in the Company and Other Companies														
Education and Work Experiences														
Current Shares held in the name of others	Shareholding %													
	Share													
Current Shares held by the Spouse and Minor	Shareholding %													
	Share													
Current Shares held	Shareholding %													
	Share													
Shares held upon Election	Shareholding %													
	Share													
Date First Elected		2023/6/21		2023/6/21		2023/6/21		2023/6/21						
Term		3 years		3 years		3 years		3 years						
Date Elected		2023/6/21		2023/6/21		2023/6/21		2023/6/21						
Gender age		Male (51-60)		Male (51-60)		Male(61-70)		Male(61-70)						
Name		Tsai Yunglung		Shiue You-Wei		Chen Jinde		Chen Jinde						
Nationality		Republic of China		Republic of China		Republic of China		Republic of China						
Title		Director		Director		Independent Director		Independent Director						

Remarks																				
Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship	Relationship																			
	Name																			
	Title																			
	Current Positions in the Company and Other Companies																			
Education and Work Experiences	Shareholding %																			
	Share																			
	Shareholding %																			
	Share																			
Current Shares held by the Spouse and Minor	Shareholding %																			
	Share																			
Current Shares held	Shareholding %																			
	Share																			
Shares held upon Election	Shareholding %																			
	Share																			
Date First Elected		2023/6/21			2023/6/21															
Term		3 years			3 years															
Date Elected		2023/6/21			2023/6/21															
Gender age		Male(51-60)			Male(41-50)															
Name		Yeh Ming			Luo Ping															
Nationality		Republic of China			China															
Title		Independent Director			Independent Director															

Remark 1: Chong, Chun Lung's other shareholdings, are 10,824,408 shareholdings of the Company, gained through Dragon Million (Asia) Limited.

Remark 2: The Company Chairman and the President or manager of equivalent position (the highest manager) are the same person or spouses or of kinship in the first degree, related information regarding the arrangements in terms of reasons, rationale, necessity and response measures shall be provided: None.

3.1.1.2 Major shareholders of the Company's corporate shareholder:

Not applicable. All directors of the Company are not legal representative of shareholders. There is no government agency or single legal entity and its subsidiaries.

3.1.1.3 Major Shareholders as Legal Entities: None.

3.1.1.4 Disclosure of Information Regarding the Professional Qualifications and Experience of Directors and the Independence of Independent Directors:

Name	Condition	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence situation (Note 2)	Number of independent directors of other public companies
Chong Chun Lung		● More than five years of work experience required by the Company's business. ● Currently serves as the chairman of Jinli Group Holdings Co., Ltd. ● Served successively as a director of the Company. ● Expertise: marketing and business management. ● None of the items in Article 30 of the Company Law.	Not applicable	0
Chen Honglin		● More than five years of work experience required by the Company's business. ● Currently serving as the general manager of Jinli Group Holdings Co., Ltd.. ● Expertise: marketing and business management. ● None of the items in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0
Tsai Yunglung		● More than five years of work experience required by the Company's business. ● Currently serving as the deputy general manager of Baumer Industrial Co., Ltd. and Yue Ting Investment Co., Ltd. ● Expertise: marketing and business management. ● None of the items in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0
Shiue You-Wei		● More than five years of work experience required by the Company's business. ● Currently serving as the Special Assistant to the Chairman, Asia Plastic Recycling Holding Limited and the general manager of Chongzheng Management Consultant Co., Ltd.. ● Expertise: securities and accounting. ● None of the items in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0

Condition		Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence situation (Note 2)	Number of independent directors of other public companies
Name				
Chen Jinde	● More than five years of work experience required by the Company's business.	● Currently serving as Senior advisor of Jiuhua Real Estate Co., Ltd. ● Expertise: securities and accounting.. ● None of the items in Article 30 of the Company Law.	● Personnel not employed by the Company or its affiliates ● Not a Director or Supervisor of the Company or its affiliates. (However, this does not apply to the circumstance where the person is an Independent Director of the company or its parent company, subsidiary who has more than fifty percent of the total number of outstanding shares are set up according to this Act or local country ordinances). ● Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, and not the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of one percent or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or ranking in the top ten in holdings. Not a spouse, second-degree relative or third-degree relative of those listed in the above three items ● Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds five percent or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or that holds shares ranking in the top five in holdings. ● Not a director, supervisor, manager or a shareholder holding five percent or more of the shares of a company or institution that has a business or financial relationship with the Company. ● Not a Business owner, partner, director, supervisor, manager or professional who provide business, legal, financial, accounting and other services or consulting services for companies or related companies, sole proprietorships, partnerships, companies or institutions. However, the members of the salary remuneration committee that are listed on the stock market or in the establishment of the salary and remuneration committee of the securities company's business premises and the exercise of the powers of the seventh party are not part of such restriction.	1
Yeh Ming	● More than five years of work experience required by the Company's business .	● Currently serving as the Director of Everterminal Co., Ltd. ● Expertise: business management. ● None of the items in Article 30 of the Company Law.	● Not having a marital relationship, or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the Company. ● Has not been a person of any of the conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Act. ● Not a governmental, juridical person or its representative as defined in Article 27 of the Company Law. Not having any of the conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law	0
Luo Ping	● More than five years of work experience required by the Company's business .	● Currently serving as the Co-founder of Lingmei (Cosmetics) Fujian Co., Ltd. ● Expertise: marketing and business management ● None of the items in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0

3.1.1.5 Diversity and independence of the Board of Directors:

A. Diversity of the Board of Directors

The structure of the Company's Board of Directors is based on the scale of the Company's operations and development and the shareholdings of its major shareholders, as well as the operational needs of the Company to determine the appropriate number of directors. In addition to the fact that the number of directors who are also managers should not exceed one-third of the total number of directors, the Board of Directors has also formulated an appropriate diversification policy with respect to its own operation, business model and development needs, which is mainly presented in two major aspects:

- Basic requirements and values: gender, age, nationality and culture.
- Professional Knowledge and Skills: Professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, or technology), professional skills, and industry experience.

Board members should generally possess the knowledge, skills and qualities necessary to perform their duties. In order to achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, the board of directors as a whole should possess competencies including operational judgment, accounting and financial analysis, business management, crisis management, industry knowledge, international market view, leadership, and decision-making ability.

The Company has actively cooperated with the Financial Supervisory Commission in promoting the five major axes of the Corporate Governance 3.0 blueprint for sustainable development, and has achieved the goals of having no less than one-third of the board of directors as independent directors, setting up a head of corporate governance, taking out directors' liability insurance, and having its quarterly financial statements approved by the audit committee and electronically voted on by the board of directors. The Company has achieved the following major axes in addition, in line with the policies of the competent authorities, the Company will prepare and file a sustainability report for 2024 starting from 2025. Currently, due to industry-specific characteristics, there are no female directors on the Board. However, we are committed to gradually implementing gender diversity in the future. Status of Achievement:

management goals		Achievement
The number of independent directors exceeds one third of the number of directors		Reached
Directors who also serve as company managers should not exceed one-third of the number of directors		Reached
Adequate and diverse professional knowledge and skills		Reached

Name	Diversified Core	Nation	Basic component						Professional ability				Industrial experience					
			Age		Term and tenure of independent directors		As an employee	Gender	Accounting	Operation and management	Marketing	Investment and M&A	Securities	Finance	Marketing	Department store / Apparel	Trading	Operation and management
			21-30	41-50	51~60	61~70												
Director	Chong Chun Lung	HK			V						V			V	V			V
	Chen Honglin	China	V						V		V			V	V			V
	Tsai Yunglung				V						V				V			V
	Shiue You-Wei	TW			V					V								V
Independent director	Chen Jinde					V				V			V	V				V
	Yeh Ming				V					V			V	V				V
	Luo Ping	China		V							V			V	V			V

B. Independence of the Board of Directors:

The current Board of Directors of the Company consists of 7 members, including 3 Independent Directors and 4 Directors without employee status (42.86% and 57.14% of the total number of directors). The Independent Directors and the exercise of their duties and powers are in compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act and the "Regulations Governing the Establishment and Compliance of Independent Directors of Public Companies". There are no Directors who are related to each other as stipulated in items 3 and 4 of Article 26-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, i.e., the Directors of the Company are not related to any other directors within the meaning of spouse or consanguineous within the meaning of consanguineous within the meaning of consanguineous within the meaning of spouse or consanguineous within the meaning of second degree of consanguinity.

3.1.2 General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Coordinators, and Branch Heads

April 25, 2026

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Current Shares Held		Current Shares Held by the Spouse and Minor		Current Positions in the Company and Other Companies		Education and Work Experiences	Current Positions in the Company and Other Companies	Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship			Remarks
					Shares	Shareholding %	Shares	Shareholding %	Shares	Shareholding %			Title	Name	Relation	
General Manager	China	Chen Honglin	Male	2023.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	Xiamen University of Technology Purchasing Manager of Leading (China) Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Chief Operation Officer of Heyi Advertising Media Co., Ltd.	Director of the Company. E-Commerce Director of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—
Chief Accounting Officer and Corporate Governance Officer	Hong Kong	Simon POON	Male	2010.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	Graduated from the Department of Accounting, Shue Yan University, Hong Kong. Audit Manager, BDO Limited Senior Auditor, Philip Poon & Partners CPA Ltd. Member of the Association of International Accountants	—	—	—	—	—
General Manager of Gold Apple (China) Co. Ltd.	China	Li Chun Fei	Male	2005.01	9,808,652	5.28%	—	—	1,336,136 (Note 1)	0.72% (Note 1)	Graduates of Fourth Senior High School of Jinjiang City. Supervisor, Jinjiang Shuangou Longfei Footwear Factory	Director of Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda) Director of Dragon Million (Asia) Limited (BVI) Director of Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited General Manager of Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes & Plastic Co., Ltd. Vice President, Jinjiang Aiqi Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chong Chun Lung	Second degree relationship	Remark 1
Deputy General Manager of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	China	Chong Jianwei	Male	2005.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	Graduates of Fourth Senior High School of Jinjiang City. Vice President, Golden Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	—	Chairman	Chong Chun Lung	Second degree relationship	—

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Current Shares Held		Current Shares Held by the Spouse and Minor		Current Positions in the Company and Other Companies		Education and Work Experiences	Current Positions in the Company and Other Companies	Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship			Remarks
					Shares	Shareholding %	Shares	Shareholding %	Shares	Shareholding %			Title	Name	Relation	
Accounting Officer of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	China	Chen Huanzhang	Male	2017.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	Graduate of Nanping Economic and Trade School. Quanzhou Hongyuan Industry and Trade Co., Ltd. Fujian Eastern Trade Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—
CPO of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	China	Wang Guojin	Male	2018.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	Purchasing Manager, Quanzhou Huanqiu Footwear & Apparel Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—
CMO of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	China	Hong Haitao	Male	2024.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sales Manager, Goldlion (China) Sporting Goods Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—

Remark 1: Li, Chun Fei's other shareholdings, are 1,336,136 shareholdings of the Company, gained through Dragon Million (Asia) Limited.

Remark 2: The Company Chairman and the President or manager of equivalent position (the highest manager) are the same person or spouses or of kinship in the first degree, related information regarding the arrangements in terms of reasons, rationale, necessity and response measures shall be provided: None.

3.2 Remunerations of Directors, General Manager, and Deputy General Manager in the Most Recent year
3.2.1 Remunerations of Directors and Independent Directors

Unit: in thousands of NTD

Title	Name	Director's Remuneration						Compensation to a Director Who is an Employee of the Company or Consolidated Entities				Amount and Ratio of Total A, B, C, and D to Net Income		Compensation to Directors from Non-consolidated Affiliates or Parent Company			
		Base Compensation(A)		Fees(B)		Compensation to Directors(C)		Allowances(D)		Pensions(E)		From Compensation, Bonuses, and Allowances(F)		From All Consolidated Entities		From All Consolidated Entities	
		The Company	From All Consolidated Entities	The Company	From All Consolidated Entities	The Company	From All Consolidated Entities	The Company	From All Consolidated Entities	The Company	From All Consolidated Entities	The Company	From All Consolidated Entities	The Company	From All Consolidated Entities	The Company	From All Consolidated Entities
Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,571
Director	Chen Henglin	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,900%
Director	Tsai Yunglung	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	741
Director	Shiue Yau-Wei	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,430%
Independent Director	Chen Jinde	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
Independent Director	Yeh Ming	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,440%
Independent Director	Luo Ping	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
																	1,440%

1. Please describe the policy, system, standards, and structure of remuneration for independent directors, and explain the correlation between the remuneration and factors such as responsibilities, risks, and time commitment:

The Company has purchased liability insurance for all directors. The total remuneration for independent directors is determined based on the reasonableness of the Company's annual operating performance and future risks, while also taking into account the results of performance evaluations—including internal board self-evaluations, individual director self-evaluations, and functional committee self-evaluations—as well as industry benchmarks. The final remuneration package is then reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration of directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors, taking into consideration the scope and value of the directors' services to the Company, as well as prevailing market rates for similar positions both domestically in Taiwan and overseas. If the Company achieves a profit for the current year, a resolution may be passed by a Board meeting attended by at least two-thirds of directors with the approval of more than half of those in attendance, to allocate no more than 2% of the profit as directors' remuneration. As this allocation is based on the Company's profitability, it is directly linked to operating performance. Furthermore, the Remuneration Committee of the Company periodically evaluates the reasonableness of director performance and compensation.
2. Except for the information disclosed in the table above, the Company's directors did not receive any remuneration from the companies included in the financial reports for services rendered (e.g., as non-employee consultants) during the most recent fiscal year: None.

Remuneration Bracket Table for Directors

Ranges of remuneration paid to each of the Company's Directors	Name of Director(s)			
	Sum of the first 4 items (A+B+C+D)		Sum of the first 8 items (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	
	The Company	All consolidated entities	The Company	Parent Company and all consolidated entities
Less than TWD1,000,000	Chong Chun Lung, Chen Honglin, Tsai Yunglun, Shiue You-Wei, Chen Jinde, Yeh Ming, Luo Ping	Chong Chun Lung, Chen Honglin, Tsai Yunglun, Shiue You-Wei, Chen Jinde, Yeh Ming, Luo Ping	Chong Chun Lung, Chen Honglin, Tsai Yunglun, Shiue You-Wei, Chen Jinde, Yeh Ming, Luo Ping	Chen Honglin, Tsai Yunglun, Shiue You-Wei, Chen Jinde, Yeh Ming, Luo Ping
TWD1,000,000 (incl.) to TWD2,000,000 (excl.)	—	—	—	—
TWD2,000,000 (incl.) to TWD3,500,000 (excl.)	—	—	—	Chong Chun Lung,
TWD3,500,000 (incl.) to TWD5,000,000 (excl.)	—	—	—	—
TWD5,000,000 (incl.) to TWD10,000,000 (excl.)	—	—	—	—
TWD10,000,000 (incl.) to TWD15,000,000 (excl.)	—	—	—	—
TWD15,000,000 (incl.) to TWD30,000,000(excl.)	—	—	—	—
TWD30,000,000 (incl.) to TWD50,000,000(excl.)	—	—	—	—
TWD50,000,000 (incl.) to TWD100,000,000(excl.)	—	—	—	—
More than TWD100,000,000	—	—	—	—
Total	7 people	7 people	7 people	7 people

3.2.2 Remunerations of Supervisors: Not Applicable.

3.2.3 Remunerations of General Manager and Deputy General Manager

Unit: in thousands of NTD

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Retirement pay and pension (B)		Rewards and special disbursements (C)		Employee profit-sharing compensation (D)				Sum of A+B+C+D and ratio to net income after tax (%) (Note 4)		Remuneration received from investee enterprises other than subsidiaries or from the parent company
		The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statement	The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statement	The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statement	The Company		All companies in the consolidated financial statement		The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statement	
								Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock			
Group General Manager	Chen Honglin	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429 (1.99%)	None
Group Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Governance Officer	Simon POON	-	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680 (7.78%)	
General Manager of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd	Li Chun Fei	-	1,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,781 (8.25%)	
Deputy General Manager of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd	Chong Jianwei	-	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	751 (3.48%)	
Accounting Officer of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	Chen Huanzhang	-	632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	632 (2.93%)	
CPO of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	Wang Guojin	-	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,214 (5.62%)	None
CMO of Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	Hong Haitao	-	1,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,079 (5.00%)	

Remuneration Range Table

Tiers of remuneration paid to each General Manager and Deputy General Manager	Name of the General Manager and Deputy General Manager	
	The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statement (E)
Less than TWD1,000,000	—	Chen Honglin, Chong Jianwei, Chen Huanzhang
TWD1,000,000 (incl.) to TWD2,000,000 (excl.)	—	Simon POON, Li, Chun Fei, Wang Guojin , Hong Haitao
TWD2,000,000 (incl.) to TWD3,500,000 (excl.)	—	—
TWD3,500,000 (incl.) to TWD5,000,000 (excl.)	—	—
TWD5,000,000 (incl.) to TWD10,000,000 (excl.)	—	—
TWD10,000,000 (incl.) to TWD15,000,000 (excl.)	—	—
TWD15,000,000 (incl.) to TWD30,000,000(excl.)	—	—
TWD30,000,000 (incl.) to TWD50,000,000(excl.)	—	—
TWD50,000,000 (incl.) to TWD100,000,000(excl.)	—	—
More than TWD100,000,000	—	—
Total	—	7 people

3.2.4 Comparison and explanation of the total remuneration paid to the company's directors, supervisors, general managers, and deputy general managers in the past two years in the company's and consolidated financial statements, as a percentage of the after-tax net profit, and explanation of the policy, standards, and combination of remuneration, the process of determining remuneration, and the relationship between business performance and future risks:

3.2.4.1 Analysis of the proportion of the total remuneration paid to the Company's directors, supervisors, general managers, and deputy general managers in the past two years in the Company's and consolidated financial statements as a percentage of the after-tax net profit

Unit: in thousands of NTD

Category	Consolidated Statement			
	2024		2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Directors	4,578	(138.85)	4,870	22.55
General Manager and Deputy General Manager	4,828	(146.44)	7,565	33.03
Net Income(loss) after tax	(3, 297)	100.00	21,598	100.00

Explanation of increase and decrease change analysis:

The ratio of total remuneration for directors, the general manager, and deputy general managers to the net profit after tax in 2025 increased compared to 2024, primarily due to the stabilization of production and sales processes in 2025.

3.2.4.2 The policy, standards, and combination of remuneration, the process of determining remuneration, and the relationship between business performance and future risks:

- The Company has set up a compensation committee, consisting of all independent directors, responsible for formulating and reviewing policies, systems, standards, and structures for performance evaluation and remuneration of directors and managers, as well as periodically evaluating and determining their remuneration.
- According to Article 30.2 of the Company's Articles of Association, director compensation can only be paid in cash. The amount of compensation should be determined by the Board of Directors, taking into account the scope and value of the director's services to the Company and the level of compensation paid to peers in domestic and overseas industries. In accordance with Article 4.2.2 of the organization regulations of the compensation committee, the compensation paid should be based on the usual level of compensation in the industry, the time and responsibilities invested by the individual, the achievement of personal goals, performance in other positions, the compensation paid to individuals in similar positions by the Company in recent years, and the evaluation of individual performance, company business performance, and future risks based on the company's short-term and long-term business objectives and financial condition.
- The manager's salary and compensation are based on the current scale of the Company's operations and the past salary and compensation distribution.

3.3 Implementation of Corporate Governance

3.3.1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors held 6 【A】 meetings in the most recent year. The attendance of Directors is as follows:

attendance of Directors is as follows.

Position	Name	Actual Attendance 【B】	Attendance by Proxy	Actual Attendance Rate(%) 【B/A】	Remark
Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	5	0	100%	Note : The in-person attendance rate shall be calculated based on the number of Board meetings held and the number of times each Director has attended during their term of office.
Director	Chen Honglin	5	0	100%	
Director	Tsai Yunglung	4	1	80%	
Director	Shiue You-Wei	5	0	100%	
Independent Director	Chen Jinde	5	0	100%	
Independent Director	Yeh Ming	5	0	100%	
Independent Director	Luo Ping	5	0	100%	
Other notes:					

1.For Board of Directors meetings that meet any of the following descriptions, shall state the date, session, the discussed topics, Independent Directors' opinions and how the company has responded to such opinions:

(1) Conditions described in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act: Not applicable as the Company has established the Audit Committee. Regarding the matters described in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act, please refer to the operation of the Audit Committee.

(2) Any other documented objections or qualified opinions raised by Independent Directors against the resolutions by Board of Directors in relation to matters other than those described above: None.

2.Regarding the execution of recusal by Director(s) from motions involving conflict of interest, shall state the name(s) of Director(s), the content of the resolution, the reason(s) for recusal due to conflicts of interest and the participation of voting for the resolution:

Meeting Held On	Content of resolution	Name of Director(s) of Recusal	Reason of recusal	Participation of voting for the resolution
2025/5/6	Group company funds loan	Chong, Chun Lung	Served as the Chairman of the subsidiary	The relevant Directors recused themselves from the discussion and voting due to the conflict of interest. The resolution was adopted after the convener solicited opinions from the rest of the Directors present and received no objections. None
2025/8/25	Group company funds loan Extension of Business Suspension for Leading International Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Chong, Chun Lung	Served as the Chairman of the subsidiary	
2025/12/19	Board of Directors Remunerations Managerial remuneration	Chong, Chun Lung and other Directors	Discussion of disbursement amount for themselves	
2026/3/9	2025 Board of Directors Remunerations	Chong, Chun Lung and other Directors	Discussion of disbursement amount for themselves	
2026/5/8	Group company funds loan	Chong, Chun Lung	Served as the Chairman of the subsidiary	

3.Public listed companies shall disclose the frequency and timing of self-evaluation (or peer evaluation), scopes, methodology and content of assessment conducted by the Board of Directors, as well as the implementation status for self-evaluation of the Board of Directors.

(1) The Board adopted a resolution for the establishment of “Procedures of Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors and Functional Committees”. In December 2025, the performance evaluation for 2025 has been completed and reported to the Board:

Nature	Assessment duration	Evaluation period	Scope of assessment	Assessment method	Results of evaluation
The Board of Directors	At the end of each year.	2025.1.1-2025.12.31	Internal self-assessment of the board of directors, self-assessment of board members, and peer evaluation	Performance evaluation indicators for the Board of Directors: 1. Degree of participation in company Operations. 2. Improving the quality of Board decision-making. 3. Composition and structure of the Board 4. Selection and ongoing education of Directors. 5. Internal control.	Above standard

					Performance assessment measurement items for Board members (self or peer): 1. Understanding the company's goals and missions. 2. Understanding of Board Responsibilities. 3. Degree of participation in company Operations. 4. Internal relationship management and communication. 5. The professionalism and continuing education of directors. 6. Internal control. Items for the Performance Evaluation of Functional Committees: 1. Degree of participation in company Operations. 2. Awareness of the responsibilities of the functional committee. 3. Improving the quality of functional committee decision-making. 4. Composition of Functional Committees and Member Selection. 5. Internal control.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4. The goals for strengthening the functions of the Board of Directors in the current and most recent year (such as establishing an Audit Committee, improving information transparency, etc.) and the evaluation of their implementation:

- (1) The company has established an Audit Committee (established in 2014) and a Remuneration Committee (established in 2014).
- (2) Board Meeting Efficiency and Evaluation: Our company has established 'Rules of Procedure for Board Meetings.' Board meetings are held in accordance with these regulations and current laws, and the attendance of our company's Directors and Independent Directors is good.
- (3) Board Continuing Education: Encourage board members to continue their education to continuously enrich their knowledge. The total continuing education hours for all board members in 2025 is 42 hours.
- (4) Improve information transparency: Our company values the interests of investors and stakeholders. After each board meeting, we promptly announce important resolutions made during the meeting and participate in corporate briefings on an irregular basis.
- (5) Director's liability insurance: In order to protect the risks that directors and managers undertake while executing their duties, our

company purchases "Directors and Officers Liability Insurance" for Directors and managers every year.

(6) Our company completed the revision of relevant laws or regulations in 2025 as follows: ' Articles of Incorporation ', ' Rules of Procedure for Shareholders Meetings', ' Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets' and 'Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others'.

(7) The Company's Board of Directors is scheduled for a full re-election in 2026. We are committed to establishing a Board with the professional expertise and practical experience necessary to ensure sustainable operations. Due to the specific nature of our industry, we have not yet developed a plan for female director candidates.

The Company conducts training courses for Directors and encourages Directors and managers to participate in corporate governance. The training in 2025 is as follows :

Position	Name	Course date	Organizer	Course Title	Course hours
Chairman	Chon, Chun Lung	2025/12/19	Taiwan Investor Relations Institute	A Practical Analysis of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3
				Cross-Border M&A Practice	3
Director	Chen Honglin			A Practical Analysis of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3
				Cross-Border M&A Practice	3
Director	Tsai Yunglung			A Practical Analysis of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3
				Cross-Border M&A Practice	3
Director	Shiue You-Wei			A Practical Analysis of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3
				Cross-Border M&A Practice	3
Independent Director	Chen Jinde			A Practical Analysis of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3
				Cross-Border M&A Practice	3
Independent Director	Yeh Ming			A Practical Analysis of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3
				Cross-Border M&A Practice	3
Independent Director	Luo Ping			A Practical Analysis of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3
				Cross-Border M&A Practice	3

3.3.2 Implementation status of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of three members, all of whom are independent directors, with two of them being financial experts. They hold regular meetings each quarter before the Board of Directors to review the Company's internal control systems and the execution of internal audits, as well as significant financial activities. They also communicate and exchange ideas with the certified public accountants to effectively supervise the Company's operations and risk management. The Audit Committee held 5 【A】 meetings in the most recent fiscal year. The attendance of Independent Directors is as follows.

Position	Name	Actual Attendance 【B】	Attendance by Proxy	Actual Attendance Rate(%) 【B/A】	Remark
Director	Chen Jinde	5	0	100%	—
Director	Yeh Ming	5	0	100%	—
Director	Luo Ping	5	0	100%	—

Other notes:

1.If any of the following circumstances exists, specify the Audit Committee meeting date, meeting session number, content of the motion(s), the content of any objection or qualified opinion or significant recommendation of the Independent Directors, the outcomes of Audit Committee resolutions, and the measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the Audit Committee:

(1) Any matter under Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act:

Audit Committee	Date/Session	Content	Objections, qualified opinion or significant recommendations	Resolution	The Company's action on the Audit Committee's opinions
2025/3/11	The 11 th meeting, 2025, the 5 th Term	2024 financial reports and business reports 2024 Deficit Compensation Proposal 2024 statement of internal control system Amendment "Articles of Incorporation" of the Company	None	The resolution was adopted after the convener solicited opinion from the attending members and received no objection.	The resolution was adopted after the convener solicited opinion from the attending members and received no objection.
2025/5/6	The 12 th meeting, 2025, the 5 th Term	2025 Q1 financial reports Group company funds loan	None		
2025/8/25	The 13 th meeting, 2025, the 5 th Term	Amendment to the Company's Property Management Regulations Amendment to the Company's Procedures for Lending Funds to Others 2025 Q2 financial reports Group company funds loan	None		
2025/11/13	The 14 th meeting, 2025, the 5 th Term	2025 Q3 financial reports Amendment to the Property Management Regulations, Internal Control System, and Internal Audit System of the subsidiary, Golden Apple (China) Co., Ltd. Amendment to the Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets and the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles Improvement Plan for Excess Lending of Funds to Subsidiary: Changtai Golden Apple Co., Ltd.	None		
2025/12/19	The 15 th meeting, 2025, the 5 th Term	The 2026 internal audit plan Assessment of the independence, competence and fees of the auditing CPAs.	None		
2026/3/9	The 16 th meeting, 2026, the 5 th Term	2025 financial reports and business reports 2025 Deficit Compensation Proposal 2025 statement of internal control system Amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation and Rules of	None		

		Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings.			
		Improvement Plan for Excess Lending of Funds to Subsidiary: Changtai Golden Apple Co., Ltd.			
2026/5/8	The 17 th meeting, 2026, the 5 th Term	2026 Q1 financial reports	None		
		Group company funds loan			
		Improvement Plan for Excess Lending of Funds to Subsidiary: Changtai Golden Apple Co., Ltd.			
		Amendment to the Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings			

(2) Besides the aforementioned matters, other matters that have not been approved by the Audit Committee and have been approved by more than two-thirds of all directors: None.

2. Regarding the execution of recusal by Independent Director(s) from motions involving conflict of interest, shall state the name(s) of Independent Director(s), the content of the resolution, the reason(s) for recusal due to conflicts of interest and the participation of voting for the resolution: None.

3. Communication between the Independent Directors and Internal Audit Officer and CPAs (shall include the major issues, methods and results of the company's financial and business conditions).

(1) By the end of the following month after completing the audited items, the Internal Audit Officer shall submit an written audit report to the Independent Directors. Should the Independent Directors require clarification of the audit and follow-up actions, they may contact the Internal Audit Officer at any time.

(2) The Internal Audit Officer and the Independent Directors shall hold at least one meeting every quarter, reporting the execution of internal audit and the operating status of internal control.

(3) If there are business needs, the audit supervisor and accountant shall submit a written report or explain orally to the members of the audit committee.

(4) Summary of the communication status and key communication matters between independent directors and CPAs:

Date	Communication Items	Communication Result
2026/3/9	Reporting of 2025 consolidated financial report and internal control conducted	There were no objections or other instructions after all the Independent Directors reviewed.

(5) Summary of the communications between Independent Directors and Internal Audit Officer:

Date	Communication Items	Communication Result
2025/03/11	Internal Audit Report for December 2024	There were no objections or other instructions after all the Independent Directors reviewed.
	2024 Internal Control Statement	
2025/05/06	Q1 2025 Internal Audit Report	
2025/08/25	Q2 2025 Internal Audit Report	
2025/11/13	Q3 2025 Internal Audit Report	
2025/12/19	Internal Audit Report for October–November 2025	
	2026 internal audit plan	
2026/3/9	Internal Audit Report for December 2025	
	2025 Internal Control Statement	
2025/5/8	Q1 2026 Internal Audit Report	

3.3.3 Corporate Governance Implementation Status and Deviations from the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the Reasons

Item for Evaluation	Status of Operation			Reason for Differences that Occurred in the Company's Practice and Rules of Governance for Listed Company
	Y	N	Summary	
1.Has the Company established and disclosed its Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles based on “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”?	V		The company has currently established a corporate governance code and, in line with this code, is strengthening its internal control system, enhancing information transparency to protect the rights of shareholders and stakeholders, which will be disclosed on our company website. http://www.jinligroup.com.tw .	No major difference
2.Shareholding Structure and Shareholders' Equity				
(1)Does the Company have Internal Operation Procedures for handling shareholders' suggestions, queries, disputes and litigation matters? If yes, have these procedures been implemented accordingly?	V		(1)The Company has a dedicated person and e-mail address to handle shareholder suggestions, doubts, disputes and litigation matters, and implement it according to procedures.	No major difference.
(2)Does the Company know the identity of its major shareholders and the parties with ultimate control of the major shareholders?	V		(2)The Company has appointed a share administration agency to renew register of shareholders and register of major shareholders periodically to closely monitor the list of shareholder(s).	No major difference.
(3)Has the Company built and implemented a risk management system and a firewall between the Company and its affiliates?	V		(3)The Company has established the "Operating Procedures for Financial Business Related to Affiliated Enterprises", the "Operating Procedures for Transactions between Group Enterprises, Specific Companies and Related Parties", the "Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Subsidiaries", the "Operating Procedures for Lending Funds to Others", and the "Operating Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee", and has implemented risk control and firewall mechanisms.	No major difference.
(4)Has the Company stablished internal rules prohibiting insider trading against non-public information?	V		(4)The Company has established “Internal Major Information Processing and Prevention of Internal Transactions Management Operation Procedures”, which prohibits insiders from using market unpublished information to buy and sell securities. When the new directors and managers take office, the company also provides relevant normative information for publicity, and reminds the precautions involved in insider trading.	No major difference.
3.Composition and responsibilities of the Board of Directors				
(1)Has the Board of Directors established a diversity policy, set specific management objectives and have them been fully implemented?	V		(1)Article 20 of the Company's “Code of Corporate Governance Practices” specifies the policy of diversity in the composition of the Board of Directors, and that members of the Board of Directors should generally possess the knowledge, skills, and qualities necessary for the performance of their duties. In order to achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, the Board of Directors as a whole should possess the following competencies: i Operational judgment ii Accounting and financial analysis iii Business management iv Crisis management v Industry knowledge vi International market view vii Leadership viii Decision-making ability. The current composition of the Board of Directors of the Company includes professionals from diverse fields such as business administration, industry, and law, etc. Currently, each of the Company's directors and independent directors possesses a wealth of academic experience and a diversified composition, and the specific management objective of “no more than one-third of the directors who are also managers of the Company” enables the Company	No major difference.

Item for Evaluation	Status of Operation			Reason for Differences that Occurred in the Company's Practice and Rules of Governance for Listed Company
	Y	N	Summary	
(2)Has the Company voluntarily established other functional committees in addition to the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee? (3)Will the Company formulate rules governing performance assessment of the board of directors, conduct periodic performance assessment annually and submit results of such performance assessment to the board of directors and reference such result in determining salary and remuneration payment and nomination for consecutive terms of the individual directors? (4)Does the Company regularly evaluate its external auditors' independence?	V	V	to fulfill its operational decision-making and supervisory functions. Please refer to "Implementation of Diversity in the Board of Directors". (2)Currently, the Company only sets up the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee. (3)On March 27, 2020, the Company established a Board of Directors' self-assessment or peer review methodology to conduct an internal board of directors' performance evaluation at the end of each year, with the evaluation period starting from January 1 and ending on December 31 of the current year. In addition, a Compensation Committee has been established to review the performance of directors and managers on a regular basis and to revise the policies, systems, standards and structure of compensation based on their performance evaluation. The results of the performance evaluation will be reported to the Board of Directors at that time and will be used as a reference for the compensation and nomination for reappointment of individual directors. (4)The Audit Committee of the Company evaluates the qualifications and independence of the certified public accountants annually and draws up the evaluation items with reference to the contents of the "ROC Statement of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants" (No. 10). In addition to obtaining a statement of independence from the certified public accountants, the Committee confirms that the certified public accountants do not hold any shareholdings in the Company and do not concurrently perform any duties for the Company, and submits the results of the evaluation to the Board of Directors.	it will be re-evaluated according to the needs of the Company. No major difference. No major difference.
4.Does the TWSE/TPEX listed companies have Competent and appropriate number of corporate governance personnel that specializes (or is involved) in corporate governance and appoint management for corporate governance (including but not limited to providing information necessary for directors and supervisors to perform their duties, assist directors and supervisors to comply with the laws and regulations, organizing board meetings and general shareholders' meetings, and compiling minutes of board meetings and general shareholders' meetings)?	V		4.In accordance with the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance Practices, the Company has appointed the Group Chief Financial Officer, Simon Poon, who is also the Head of Corporate Governance, to be responsible for the following: (1)To handle matters related to the board of directors, shareholders' meeting, and the press conference in accordance with the law, and to disseminate significant information. (2)Assisting directors in complying with laws and regulations, carrying out their duties and arranging for directors' training courses. (3)Report to the Board of Directors the results of the performance evaluations of the members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, and	No major difference.

Item for Evaluation	Status of Operation			Reason for Differences that Occurred in the Company's Practice and Rules of Governance for Listed Company
	Y	N	Summary	
			the Compensation Committee in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Evaluation of the Performance of the Board of Directors". (4) In accordance with the laws and regulations, the Company updates the relevant systems and regulations and supervises the registration of changes in the revised articles of incorporation. (5) Planning communication meetings between the independent directors and the head of internal audit and the accountants, and reviewing the independence and suitability of the accountants in order to implement corporate governance.	
5. Has the Company established channels for communicating with its stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, etc.) and created a stakeholders section on its company website? Does the Company appropriately respond to stakeholders' questions and concerns on important corporate social responsibility issues?	V		In accordance with the Global Sustainability Reporting Initiative Standards (GRI Standards) and the Stakeholder Dialogue Standards, we have established a process for identifying the materiality of our corporate sustainability development, which is the basis for disclosure in our corporate sustainability report. Stakeholders are categorized into seven groups: customers, employees, shareholders/investors, suppliers/contractors, government/authorities, non-profit organizations/communities, and media. The Company has set up a stakeholder area and contact information for relevant counterparts on the Company's website in order to appropriately respond to stakeholders' concerns about corporate sustainability and social responsibility, as well as other related issues.	No major difference.
6. Has the Company appointed a professional shareholder services agent to handle matters related to its shareholders meetings?	V		The Company has appointed Sinopac Securities Co., Ltd.-Stock Affairs to handle the affairs of the Shareholders Meetings.	No major difference.
7. Information disclosure				
(1) Has the Company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding its financial, business, and corporate governance status?	V		(1) The company has disclosed the implementation of relevant business, financial, and corporate governance on the company's website..	No major difference.
(2) Did the Company use other methods to disclose information (such as setting up an English website, having a dedicated person to be responsible to gather and disclose Company information, implementing the spokesperson system, and make Investors Conference accessible on the Company's corporate website)?	V		(2) The company is able to promptly disclose significant information that may affect shareholders and related parties, regularly and irregularly releasing relevant information on the public information observation station and our company website, and has established a spokesperson. Additionally, both the Chinese and English versions of our company's website have an investor section that fully discloses information related to financial operations, corporate presentations, and corporate governance for the reference of shareholders and the general public.	No major difference.
(3) Whether the company announces and reports its annual financial report within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and whether it announces and reports its first, second, and third quarter financial reports and operations for each month in advance before the prescribed deadline		V	(3) The company currently has no early announcement and filing of the financial reports for the first, second, and third quarters; however, all filings are made within the deadlines stipulated by law..	There are no material discrepancies. However, the Company will prudently evaluate the feasibility of announcing and filing the annual financial report within two months after the end of the fiscal year.
8. Does the Company have other important information that helps to understand the operation of corporate governance (including but not limited to: employee benefits, employee care, investor	V		1. Employee rights and care: Our company has established internal control systems and various management measures, clearly stating employees' rights, obligations, and benefits. We regularly review the contents of the benefits to protect employee rights and care..	No major difference.

Item for Evaluation	Status of Operation			Reason for Differences that Occurred in the Company's Practice and Rules of Governance for Listed Company
	Y	N	Summary	
relations, supplier relationships, stakeholder rights, status of directors and supervisors going through educational training, policies of risk management, implementation of policy and risk measurement standards, the implementation of customer policies, the company's purchase of liability insurance for directors and supervisors, etc.)			2. Investor Relations: Our company convenes shareholder meetings annually in accordance with company law and related regulations, providing shareholders ample opportunities to ask questions and make proposals. We also have a spokesperson system in place to address shareholder suggestions, concerns, and disputes. Currently, we disclose information sufficiently through the Public Information Observatory and our company website to keep investors informed about the company's operational status. 3. Supplier Relations: Our company emphasizes the reasonableness of procurement prices. The procurement staff make decisions after inquiring, comparing, and negotiating prices with multiple suppliers, fully comparing unit prices, specifications, payment terms, delivery times, product and service quality, and other information. Our company also establishes long-term close relationships with suppliers, collaborates cooperatively, builds mutual trust and benefit, and pursues sustainable win-win growth together. 4. Rights of stakeholders: Our company maintains open communication channels with past and present banks, employees, customers, and suppliers, and respects and safeguards their legitimate rights and interests. We have a spokesperson system in place to respond to investor inquiries, aiming to provide investors and stakeholders with transparent financial and business information. 5. The situation of the directors and supervisors' continuing education: The directors of the company all possess relevant professional knowledge and participate in relevant courses organized by the Securities and Futures Institute and other regulatory bodies to understand their responsibilities and obligations. 6. Implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards: During the meetings of the Board of Directors, attending directors provide professional opinions and insights on the risks faced by the company for the management's reference. The audit department prepares an annual audit plan based on risk assessment, which is submitted to the Board of Directors for approval and executed accordingly. The actual audit situations and reports are reviewed by each member of the Audit Committee. Additionally, after completing the internal control self-assessment annually, the company approves the internal control system declaration based on this self-assessment. 7. Execution of customer policy: To provide comprehensive service and protection for customers, our company promptly communicates with customers regarding complaints to understand their needs, in order to enhance interaction between the company and customers. Additionally, improvements are reviewed and discussed in internal company meetings on a regular basis. 8. The situation regarding the company purchasing liability insurance for directors and supervisors: Our company has purchased liability insurance for directors and key personnel from Cathay Century Insurance, with an insured amount of 4 million USD.	
9. Please describe improvements that have already been made based on the Corporate Governance Evaluation results released for the most recent fiscal year by the Corporate Governance Center, Taiwan Stock Exchange, and specify the priority enhancement objectives and measures planned for any matters still awaiting improvement. (1). Major improvements in 2025: I The Risk Management Committee shall report on the status of risk management operations to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors at least once a year.				

Item for Evaluation	Status of Operation			Reason for Differences that Occurred in the Company's Practice and Rules of Governance for Listed Company
	Y	N	Summary	
II After the shareholders' meeting, the full, uninterrupted audio and video recordings of the proceedings shall be uploaded. (2). The expected improvements in 2026: I The Company voluntarily discloses individual remuneration for each Director in its Annual Report.. II The Company voluntarily discloses individual remuneration for the President (General Manager) and Executive Vice Presidents in its Annual Report.				

The status of corporate governance implementation for 2025 is as follows:

1. Organizing Shareholders' Meetings, Board of Directors meetings, and investor conferences, as well as managing the disclosure of material information.
2. Assisting Directors in performing their duties, providing legal compliance support, and arranging annual continuing education programs.
3. Conducting performance evaluations for the Board of Directors and functional committees, and reporting the results.
4. Updating Internal Control Systems in alignment with amendments to laws and regulations.
5. Establishing communication platforms between Independent Directors, Internal Auditors, and CPAs, and reviewing the independence and suitability of CPAs.

Note: Does the Company has other important information to help understand the operational status of corporate governance?

1. 2025 Continuing Education Situation of Governance Supervisor :

Period		Institution	Course Name	Education hours	Total hours
From	To				
2025/12/19	2025/12/19	Taiwan Investor Relations Institute	Practice of Hostile Takeovers and Insider Trading in Taiwan	3	12
			Comprehensive Analysis of Domestic and International M&A Practices	3	
2026/01/21	2026/01/21	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Integrated Practical Analysis: From Annual ESG Reporting to Compliance with Sustainability Disclosure Regulations	6	

2. 2025 Continuing Education Situation of Internal Audit Managers

Period		Institution	Course Name	Education hours	Total hours
From	To				
2025/12/24	2025/12/24	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Integrated Practical Analysis: From Annual ESG Reporting to Compliance with Sustainability Disclosure Regulations	6	12
2026/01/19	2026/01/19	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Preparation of Sustainability Reports and Reference Examples	6	

3.3.4 Composition, responsibilities and operation on Remuneration Committee Members

On June 23, 2020, the Board of Directors decided to establish a Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee aims to assist the Board in executing and evaluating the company's overall Remuneration and benefits policies, as well as the remuneration of managers. Additionally, the organizational regulations of the Remuneration Committee were approved by the Board of Directors on November 29, 2011, and were revised on August 12, 2020. The committee operates in accordance with these regulations to enhance corporate governance..

3.3.4.1 Information on Remuneration Committee Members

Identity	Qualifications	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence situation	Number of members who are concurrently members of the compensation and remuneration committees of other public offering companies
	Name			
Independent director (Convener)	Yeh Ming	Please refer to page 7 ~ 9 for information Disclosure on the professional qualifications of Directors and the independence of Independent Directors.	● Spouses, relatives within the second degree of kinship, or direct blood relatives within the fifth degree of kinship of persons not listed in the first three items. ● Directors, supervisors, or employees of corporate shareholders holding more than 5% of the total issued shares of the company, or directors, supervisors, or employees of the top five corporate shareholders. ● Directors, supervisors, managers, or shareholders holding more than five percent of shares from specific companies or institutions that do not have financial or business dealings with the company. ● Professionals, sole proprietors, partners, company or institution owners, board members (directors), supervisors (monitoring officers), managers and their spouses who do not provide business, legal, financial, accounting, or consulting services to the company or related enterprises. However, members of the salary compensation committee who exercise their powers in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulations for the Establishment and Exercise of Powers of the Salary Compensation Committee for Listed Companies or companies trading at brokerage offices are not subject to this limitation. ● Not a Business owner, partner, director, supervisor, manager or professional who provide business, legal, financial, accounting and other services or consulting services for companies or related companies, sole proprietorships, partnerships, companies or institutions. However, the members of the salary remuneration committee that are listed on the stock market or in the establishment of the salary and remuneration committee of the securities company's business premises and the exercise of the powers of the seventh party are not part of such restriction. ● Not having a marital relationship, or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the Company. ● There is no spouse or relative relationship within the second degree of kinship with other directors. ● None of the circumstances under Article 30 of the Company Law apply. ● There is no provision in Article 27 of the Company Act for the election of government representatives, legal entities, or their representatives.	1
Independent director	Chen Jinde			0
Independent director	Luo Ping			0

3.3.4.2 Responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee

The responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee of our company are as follows:

- (1) Formulate and regularly review the policies, systems, standards, and structures for the annual and long-term performance goals and compensation of directors and managers.
- (2) Regularly assess the performance targets of directors and managers, and determine the content and amount of their individual salary remuneration.

3.3.4.3 Operation status of the Remuneration Committee:

- (1) Total of 3 members of the Remuneration Compensation Committee.
- (2) The current committee members: from June 21, 2023 to June 20, 2026. Recently the Remuneration committee has met 3 times (A), and the qualifications and attendance of the members are as follows:

Title	Name	Actual Attendance (B)	Attendance via Proxy	Actual Attendance Rate (%) (B/A)(Remark)	Remarks
Chairman	Yeh Ming	3	0	100%	—
Committee Member	Chen Jinde	3	0	100%	—
Committee	Luo Ping	3	0	100%	—

Title	Name	Actual Attendance (B)	Attendance via Proxy	Actual Attendance Rate (%) (B/A)(Remark)	Remarks
Member					
Other mandatory records: 1.If the board of directors does not adopt or amend the recommendations of the Remuneration committee, it should specify the date of the board meeting, the period, the content of the proposal, the resolution results of the board, and how the company handles the opinions of the Remuneration committee (for example, if the Remuneration approved by the board is better than the recommendation of the Remuneration committee, it should specify the differences and reasons): none.. 2.If any member of the Remuneration Committee has objections or reservations, and there is a record or written statement, the Remuneration Committee should specify the date, term, content of the motion, all members' opinions, and how those opinions were handled: none.					

- (3) Recently, the topics discussed and the decisions made by the Remuneration Committee, as well as how the Company addresses the members' opinions.:

Date	Meeting Content	Resolution situation	The company's intentions for members Seeing
March 11, 2025/ (The 4th Meeting of 2025, the 5th Term)	Review the company's 2024 employee and director remuneration distribution and payment methods	After the chairman consulted all the members present, the proposal was passed without objection.	After the chairman consulted all the members present, the proposal was passed without objection
December 19, 2025/ (The 5th Meeting of 2025, the 5th Term)	1. Review the compensation and remuneration for the directors to be implemented by the Company in 2026. 2. Review the salary and remuneration for Managers to be implemented by the Company in 2026.		
March 9, 2026/ (The 6th Meeting of 2026, the 5th Term)	Review the company's 2025 employee and director remuneration distribution and payment methods		

3.3.5 Implementation Status and Deviations from the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and the Reasons

Promotion Items	Implementation Status			Deviations and Reasons for Best Practice Principles of the Corporate Sustainable Development for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary description	
1.Has the Company established a governance framework for promoting sustainable development, and established an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to be in charge of promoting sustainable development? Has the Board of Directors authorized senior management to handle related matters under the supervision of the board?	V		1. The Company's Board of Directors approved the revision of the "Corporate Social Responsibility Code of Practice" on March 30, 2022 and changed its name to the "Sustainable Development Code of Practice". On June 11, 2024, the Board of Directors assigned the Group's Finance Department as a part-time unit to promote the sustainable development of the enterprise and established the "Sustainable Development Promotion Unit" which is the company's highest-level sustainable development decision-making center and promotes sustainable development plans with department heads. Senior managers from different fields jointly review the company's core operating capabilities, formulate medium- and long-term sustainable development plans, identify sustainability issues related to the company's operations and stakeholders' concerns, formulate	The Company intends to establish a Sustainability Committee in the future, depending on the Company's operational development.

Promotion Items	Implementation Status			Deviations and Reasons for Best Practice Principles of the Corporate Sustainable Development for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			corresponding strategies and work guidelines, compile relevant Budget, plan and implement annual plans related to sustainable development, and track implementation results to ensure that sustainable development strategies are fully implemented in the company's daily operations. 2. In response to the fact that sustainable development covers aspects such as environment, society and corporate governance, the responsible departments collect the concerns of stakeholders on issues such as environmental protection, occupational safety, supply chain management, labor rights, operational performance and corporate governance, and based on respect for stakeholder relationships rights and interests, set interests on the company website Contact the person area. 3. The "Sustainable Development Implementation Group" should hold at least one meeting every year, and the convener will report to the board of directors: (1) identify sustainability issues that require attention and formulate corresponding strategies and action plans; (2) revise goals and policies on sustainability-related issues; (3) supervise and evaluate the implementation of sustainable management matters. 4. The Board of Directors regularly supervises the team's reports, and the management must propose the company's strategy to the board of directors. The board of directors evaluates the possibility of the strategy's success, reviews the progress of the strategy, and urges the operating team to make adjustments when necessary.	
2.Does the company conduct risk assessments on environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to company operations in accordance with the principle of materiality, and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies?	V		The Company conducts risk assessments of environmental, social and governance issues related to its operations based on the principle of materiality, and identify risk events that may have an impact on its business objectives. We identify the risks and impacts of climate change on our operations, and develop application strategies and implementation plans for adaptation and mitigation, including environmental aspects: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water conservation, and reduction of waste. The social aspect: the recruitment and retention of talents, career development, education and training, and occupational safety and health. The Company emphasizes the balanced development of employees and is committed to providing a safe and healthy working	No major differences.

Promotion Items	Implementation Status			Deviations and Reasons for Best Practice Principles of the Corporate Sustainable Development for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			environment for employees by identifying possible risks in the daily operation of each unit, strengthening the preventive mechanisms such as operation management, and conducting hazard identification and risk assessment of the operation process on a regular basis to control the risks. We also regularly conduct hazard identification and risk assessment of operational processes to control risks. Corporate Governance: To ensure that all employees and operations of the Company comply with relevant laws and regulations through the establishment of a governance organization and the implementation of internal control mechanisms.	
3.Environmental issues (1)Whether the company has established an appropriate environmental management system according to its industrial characteristics ?	V		The company has established a complete environmental management system based on industrial characteristics and operational needs, and has won: - "2007 Fujian Province Quality Management Advanced Enterprise" and "Fujian Famous Brand Products" - Issued by Fujian Southeast Standard Certification Center ISO9001:2000 quality control system certification certificate - 2008 User Satisfaction Service SA 8000: 2008 Social Responsibility Standard Certification Certificate	No major differences.
(2)Is the company committed to improving energy efficiency and using recycled materials with low impact on the environment?	V		The Company actively promotes various energy reduction measures to optimize energy usage efficiency. The raw materials used comply with Chinese standards to reduce pollution during the manufacturing process and reduce the impact on the environment. We also reduce unnecessary waste of resources in green manufacturing and seek to develop waste reduction and reuse technologies; we work together upstream and downstream in the value chain to recycle and share packaging materials; in terms of products, we strive to recycle products with low impact on the environment. Material usage measurement maximizes the benefits of circular economy.	No major differences.
(3)Has the company assessed the current and future potential risks and opportunities of climate change for the company, and taken relevant countermeasures?	V		The Company annually reviews the Company's climate change strategy and objectives, manages climate change risks and opportunities, and reviews the implementation status and discusses future plans at . The Company leads the five functional organizations, namely, environment, governance, supply chain, humanities, and society, to	No major differences.

Promotion Items	Implementation Status			Deviations and Reasons for Best Practice Principles of the Corporate Sustainable Development for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies																											
	Yes	No	Summary description																												
			implement the management of climate change, and reports to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. Based on the operating conditions, the Company has formulated energy saving and carbon reduction and greenhouse gas reduction measures to minimize the impact of the Company's operating activities on the natural environment. A detailed description of the Company's climate change risk and opportunity analysis has been disclosed in the Company's Sustainability Report.																												
(4)Has the company counted greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and total weight of waste in the past two years, and formulated policies for greenhouse gas reduction, water use reduction or other waste management?		V	The Company fully implements energy conservation, environmental protection, resource reuse, cost reduction, and reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, and continues to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction in the Company, enhance the efficiency of energy resource utilization, and reduce waste, details of which are disclosed in the Company's Sustainability Report: Unit: Metric tons CO_2e <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>2024</td><td>2025</td></tr><tr><td>Scope 1</td><td>0.14 tons</td><td>1.62 tons</td></tr><tr><td>Scope 2</td><td>57.89 tons</td><td>75.90 tons</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>58.03</td><td>77.52</td></tr><tr><td>Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (Metric tons CO_2e / Million NTD)</td><td>0.54</td><td>0.52</td></tr><tr><td>Scope 3</td><td>13.92 tons</td><td>19.97 tons</td></tr></table> Water Consumption: Currently, our production processes are fully outsourced, resulting in no demand for high-volume water usage. Water consumption is primarily limited to office facilities and cooling towers. The water source for all Jinli facilities and offices is municipal tap water, which does not pose a significant environmental impact on water resources or the ecosystems of water source areas. <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>2024</td><td>2025</td></tr><tr><td>Tap water(m3)</td><td>9,560</td><td>11,283</td></tr><tr><td>Water Intensity (m3 / Million</td><td>72.11</td><td>76.06</td></tr></table>	Year	2024	2025	Scope 1	0.14 tons	1.62 tons	Scope 2	57.89 tons	75.90 tons	Total	58.03	77.52	Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (Metric tons CO_2e / Million NTD)	0.54	0.52	Scope 3	13.92 tons	19.97 tons	Year	2024	2025	Tap water(m3)	9,560	11,283	Water Intensity (m3 / Million	72.11	76.06	The Company will formulate policies for greenhouse gas reduction, water management, and waste reduction, which will include data statistics, reduction targets, implementation measures, and achievement status. Since the Company’s production processes have been fully outsourced, it is assessed that water consumption and waste generation do not hold materiality to the Company.
Year	2024	2025																													
Scope 1	0.14 tons	1.62 tons																													
Scope 2	57.89 tons	75.90 tons																													
Total	58.03	77.52																													
Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (Metric tons CO_2e / Million NTD)	0.54	0.52																													
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Water Intensity (m3 / Million	72.11	76.06																													

Promotion Items	Implementation Status				Deviations and Reasons for Best Practice Principles of the Corporate Sustainable Development for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary description		
			NTD Revenue)		
4.Social issues					
(1)Does the company formulate relevant management policies and procedures in accordance with relevant laws and international human rights conventions?	V		The Company follows relevant labor laws and regulations and has established various management systems and norms, such as personnel management regulations and work rules for employees, to protect the basic rights and interests of employees and stakeholders, and to make the well-being of employees a priority for the Company's sustainability. In 2025, there were no major human rights violations.		No major differences.
(2)Does the company formulate and implement reasonable employee benefit measures (including remuneration, vacation and other benefits, etc.), and appropriately reflect business performance or results in employee compensation?	V		The Company has formulated and implemented reasonable employee welfare measures, which are adjusted in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of each location and the actual market demand, and integrated with the sustainable development policy in a timely manner in order to fulfill its social responsibility. In addition, the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that if the Company makes a profit during the year, it will set aside more than one-thousandth of the profit for employee compensation, which will be distributed to employees in the form of shares and/or cash. In terms of diversity and equality in the workplace, the Company offers equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities for advancement for both genders to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth.		No major differences.
(3)Does the company provide employees with a safe and healthy working environment, and conduct regular safety and health education for employees?	V		Our company has provided a safe and healthy working environment for employees in accordance with relevant regulations on public building safety and fire safety, and has conducted employee education and training. This aims to reduce the hazards posed by the work environment to employee safety and health, to foster a safety awareness among employees, effectively reduce disaster losses, and protect the safety of employees' lives and the company's property. In 2025, there were no major occupational disasters.		No major differences.
(4)Has the company established an effective career development training program for employees?	V		The company has established an annual staff training program to strengthen the career development capability of employees according to their positions and functions, in order to continuously enhance the competitiveness of the organization.		No major differences.

Promotion Items	Implementation Status			Deviations and Reasons for Best Practice Principles of the Corporate Sustainable Development for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(5)Regarding issues such as customer health and safety, customer privacy, marketing and labeling of products and services, does the company follow relevant laws and international standards, and formulate relevant policies and complaint procedures to protect the rights and interests of consumers or customers?	V		Beginning in 2025, the Company prepares a sustainability report (without a third-party assurance or assurance opinion) that is posted on the Company's website by the required date. The Company's sustainability report follows the GRI Standards issued by the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). The GRI Standards issued by the Global Sustainability Standards Board ("GSSB"), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board ("SASB") and the Standards for Disclosure of Industry Indicators ("SIIs"), and the Guidelines for the Preparation and Reporting of Sustainable Reports by Listed Companies have been prepared for the purpose of disclosure of relevant information.	No major differences.
(6)Has the company formulated a supplier management policy that requires suppliers to comply with relevant norms on issues such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, and their implementation status?	V		The Company's supplier management policy explicitly requires suppliers to comply with environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor and human rights regulations, etc. Currently, the Company conducts regular annual assessments of its suppliers' associations. Depending on the situation, we will sign a contract with major suppliers that includes a clause that allows us to terminate or cancel the contract at any time if it involves a violation of our CSR policy and has a significant impact on the environment and society. Achievement rate of supplier audit in 2025 is 100%. No significant deficiencies or risks were found in the audit results.	No major differences.
5.Does the company refer to internationally accepted reporting standards or guidelines to prepare sustainability reports and other reports that disclose the company's non-financial information? Has the previous disclosure report obtained the confidence or assurance opinion of a third-party verification unit?	V		The Company has been preparing Sustainability Reports since 2024 (without assurance or guarantee opinions from third-party verification bodies) and discloses them on the corporate website before the required deadlines. The Company's Sustainability Reports are prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards issued by the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB), the industry-specific disclosure metrics published by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the standards set forth in the "Rules Governing the Preparation and Filing of Sustainability Reports by Listed Companies" to ensure comprehensive information disclosure.	No major differences
6.If the Company has adopted its own sustainable development best practice principles based on the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, please describe any deviation from the principles in the Company's operations:				

Promotion Items	Implementation Status			Deviations and Reasons for Best Practice Principles of the Corporate Sustainable Development for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary description	
The Company has formulated the “Code of Practice on Sustainable Development”, which emphasizes environmental protection, participation in social welfare and corporate governance while pursuing sustainable operation and profitability, and has incorporated them into the Company's management and operation, and has been gradually promoted and implemented, with no significant difference between the actual operation and the provisions of the Code.				
7.Other important information to help understand the implementation of promoting sustainable development:				
In accordance with the implementation schedule of the action plan for sustainable development of listed companies, the Company reviews the effectiveness of the Company's implementation of corporate sustainability and social responsibility in order to safeguard environmental, social and corporate governance issues.				

Implementation of Climate-Related Information:

Item	Execution situation			
1. Describe the board of directors' and management's oversight and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities.	In response to the high level of uncertainty brought by climate change and the global trend toward carbon reduction and sustainability, Jinli Group has established a 'Sustainability Task Force' under the Board of Directors as a dedicated mechanism for driving climate and sustainability governance. The Task Force is chaired by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and composed of senior executives from various departments. It is responsible for formulating the Company's medium-to-long-term sustainability strategies, assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, and developing concrete action plans and resource allocations. The Task Force convenes meetings as needed, regularly reviews implementation progress, and reports to the Board of Directors annually to ensure that climate issues are integrated into the core of corporate governance and operational decision-making.			
2. Describe how the identified climate risks and opportunities affect the business, strategy, and finances of the business (short, medium, and long term).	Jinli Group conducts comprehensive assessments based on factors such as impact severity, vulnerability, and probability of occurrence to identify climate-related risks and opportunities. We analyze their potential effects on our operations across short-term (within 3 years), medium-term (3 to 5 years), and long-term (over 5 years) horizons, aligned with our internal management timelines. Through these assessments, we identify risks posed by extreme weather to operational stability, supply chain disruptions, and raw material price volatility, aiming to mitigate climate-related impacts and seize opportunities for transition.			
	Risk Categories and Opportunities	Short-term: < 3 years	Medium-term: 3-5 years	Long-term: > 5 years
	Transition Risks	- Increasingly stringent policies and regulations - Increased GHG emission costs	Shifts in market demands and trends	Global net-zero emission trends
	Physical Risks	Increased frequency of floods, windstorms, and droughts caused by extreme weather	Instability of energy supply	Risk of supply chain disruptions
	Opportunities	- Improving operational efficiency and reducing costs - New market relationships	- Enhancing brand value - Improving resource efficiency	Strengthening climate resilience and operational stability
3. Describe the financial impact of extreme weather events and transformative actions.	Jinli Group's assets, operational sites, and primary supply chain are located in South China, a region potentially affected by extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, heatwaves, typhoons, and floods. These events may pose risks such as operational suspensions, production disruptions at outsourced manufacturers, logistics delays, and breaches of customer delivery schedules, leading to short-term revenue loss and damage to brand trust. Should extreme natural disasters cause damage to machinery, equipment, or warehouse facilities, it would result in increased repair costs and insurance claim waiting periods; it may also interfere with existing supply chain collaborations, driving up procurement costs. Furthermore, unstable power supply			

Item	Execution situation
	or damaged infrastructure could disrupt production scheduling, increasing operating costs and reducing production efficiency. In response to these potential financial impacts, Jinli Group will continue to strengthen operational resilience, improve disaster response mechanisms, and diversify risks to mitigate the interference of extreme climate events on financial stability. Adjustment actions taken during the transition to meet sustainability policies, regulations, and market expectations may also have a financial impact on Jinli Group. Measures such as adopting energy-saving equipment, using recycled materials, and implementing carbon footprint verification and information disclosure will increase initial investment and management costs in the short term. Furthermore, in response to the development of future carbon pricing mechanisms (such as carbon taxes and carbon border adjustments), the Company must proactively plan financial strategies for internalizing carbon costs. While these may increase operating expenses in the short term, the Company plans to reduce energy consumption to build low-carbon supply chain competitiveness over the medium-to-long term. This will enhance operational efficiency, mitigate potential fines and compliance risks, and strengthen market competitiveness and investor trust, ultimately creating sustainable financial value.
4. Describe how climate risk identification, assessment, and management processes are integrated into the overall risk management system.	To proactively address climate risks, Jinli Group has integrated the identification, assessment, and management processes of climate change into its overall Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The 'Sustainability Task Force,' supervised by the Board of Directors, leads the management of climate-related issues, identifying transition and physical risks and prioritizing them as short, medium, or long-term based on their impact severity and probability of occurrence. The assessment results are incorporated into the corporate risk monitoring list, where relevant departments develop corresponding strategies and action plans based on their respective functions, with execution progress tracked regularly. This process is highly integrated with the Company's internal target management, investment decisions, and operational planning, ensuring that climate risk management is forward-looking and actionable, supporting the Company's steady progress toward a low-carbon and sustainable transition. Currently, energy intensity and annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity are used as preliminary metrics; a comprehensive inventory system will subsequently be established in accordance with the GHG Protocol.
5. If scenario analysis is used to assess resilience to climate change risks, the scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors and major financial impacts used should be described.	Scenario analysis has not been utilized.
6. If there is a transition plan for managing climate-related risks, describe the content of the plan, and the indicators and targets used to identify and manage physical risks and transition risks	No transition plan has been established yet.
7. If internal carbon pricing is used as a planning tool, the basis for setting the price should be stated.	Internal carbon pricing has not been utilized.
8. If climate-related targets have been set, the activities covered, the scope of greenhouse gas emissions, the planning horizon, and the progress achieved each year should be specified. If carbon credits or renewable energy certificates (RECs) are used to achieve relevant targets, the source and quantity of carbon credits or RECs to be offset should be specified	The Company has not utilized carbon offsets or Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), nor has it employed internal carbon pricing as a planning tool.
9. Greenhouse gas inventory and assurance status and reduction targets, strategy, and concrete action plan (filled in 1-1 and 1-2).	The greenhouse gas inventory and confirmation scenarios with reduction targets, strategies and specific action plans are listed in the table below.

1-1 Company's Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Confirmation for the Last Two Years

1-1-1 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Information

The most recent two years of GHG emissions (metric tons of CO₂e), intensity (metric tons of CO₂e per million), and data coverage are described.

Greenhouse gas emissions for the last two years:

Year	Scope 1 (tons)	Scope 2 (tons)	Total GHG Emissions (tons)	GHG Emissions Intensity per Revenue
2024	0.14	57.89	58.03	0.44
2025	1.62	75.90	77.52	0.52

2025 Organizational Boundary: Consolidated Statement of Incorporation

Note 1:

Direct emissions (Scope 1, i.e., emissions directly from sources owned or controlled by the company), indirect energy emissions (Scope 2, i.e., indirect greenhouse gas emissions from imported electricity, heat or steam) and other indirect emissions (Scope 3, i.e., emissions from company activities that are not indirect energy emissions but come from sources owned or controlled by other companies).

Note 2:

The scope of information on direct emissions and indirect emissions from energy sources shall be handled in accordance with the timetable set forth in the order stipulated in Article 10, Paragraph 2 of this Standard, while information on other indirect emissions may be disclosed on a voluntary basis.

Note 3:

The intensity of greenhouse gas emissions can be calculated per unit of product/service or turnover, but at least the data calculated by turnover (NT\$ million) should be stated.

1-1-2 Greenhouse Gas Confirmation Information

A description of the status of assurance for the two most recent years ended on the date of the annual report, including the scope of assurance, the assurance organization, the assurance criteria, and the opinion of the assurance:

Not yet applicable.

According to the “Sustainable Development Roadmap for Listed Companies”, companies with capitalization of less than \$5 billion are required to conduct carbon inventory by 2026 and complete the verification by 2028. In order to stay ahead of the industry, we have been collecting carbon inventory data since 2024, and at this stage, we are mainly focusing on the carbon inventory report of the accounting organization.

Note 1:

In accordance with the timetable set forth in the order under Article 10, Paragraph 2 of this Standard, if the Company does not obtain a complete greenhouse gas assurance opinion by the publication date of the annual report, (it should be stated that “the complete assurance information will be disclosed in the perpetual report”, or if the Company does not prepare a perpetual report, it should be stated that “the complete assurance information will be disclosed in the public information observatory”, and disclose the complete assurance information in the next annual report), the company shall disclose the complete assurance information in the following annual report, which shall be published on the Internet. If the company does not prepare a perpetual report, the company should state “complete information will be disclosed in the public information observatory” and disclose complete information in the next annual report.

Note 2:

The confirming organization should comply with the requirements for confirming organizations of the sustainability report established by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation and the Over-the-Counter Securities Trading Center of the Republic of China.

Note 3:

For the disclosure details, please refer to the best practice reference examples on the website of the Corporate Governance Center of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

1-2 Greenhouse gas reduction targets, strategies and specific action plans:

Describe the base year of greenhouse gas reduction and its data, reduction targets, strategies, specific action plans and the achievement of reduction targets.

Not yet applicable, plan to disclose information in 2027.

Note 1:

It shall be handled in accordance with the schedule set forth in Paragraph 2 of Article 10 of these Guidelines.

Note 2:

The base year shall be the year in which the greenhouse gas inventory is completed based on the consolidated financial reporting boundary. For instance, according to the decree under Paragraph 2, Article 10 of these Principles, companies with a paid-in capital of NTD 10 billion or more are required to complete the inventory for the 2024 fiscal year by 2025; thus, the base year would be 2024. If a company completes the inventory for the consolidated financial report ahead of schedule, an earlier year may be designated as the base year. Furthermore, the base year data may be calculated based on a single-year value or an average of multiple years.

Note 3:

The disclosure can be found in the Best Practice Reference Example on the website of the Center for Corporate Governance of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

3.3.6 Status of how the Company fulfills integrity management and measures implemented.

Item for Evaluation	Status of Operation			Reason for Differences that Occurred in Company's Practice Rule and Integrity Management Code of Listed Company
	Yes	No	Summary	
I. Establishing integrity management policies and plan of execution 1. Does the Company disclose its commitment to integrity management policies and practices in its bylaws and external documents, as well as the commitment of the Board of Directors and management to actively implement business policies? 2. Did the Company put together a plan to prevent dishonesty, and specify operating procedures, behavioral guidelines, disciplinary and grievance systems for violations in each program, and implement them? 3. Did the Company implement preventive measures for the business activities in Article 7.2 of the "Code of Integrity of Listed Companies" or other business activities with high risk of dishonesty?	V		1. The Company has established a code and working procedure of integrity management, and a guide to conduct (referred to as the 'Code of Good Faith'). All of our employees and board members should believe in and practice the aforementioned integrity rules and implement them in internal management and external business activities. 2. Entire staff teams and board members of the Company follow the above-mentioned good faith rules, prohibiting dishonest actions as listed in the content of the code, and implementing them in internal management and commercial activities, as well as set up reporting and disciplinary and appeal systems. The implementation status was reported to the Board of Directors on December 19, 2025. 3. To ensure the implementation of integrity management, the Company has established a good and effective accounting and internal control system. The internal audit personnel has included dishonest behavior in operational activities and aforementioned matters into the auditing scope of various operational range, to ensure implementation of internal management control.	No major difference. No major Difference. No major Difference.
II. Implementation of integrity management 1. Does the Company assess the integrity record of all point of contacts, and specify the terms of good faith in the contract signed with all partners involved in business transactions? 2. Does the Company set up a special (part-time) position that promotes the integrity management of the Company, and report to the Board of Directors on a regular basis, regarding the status of its implementation? 3. Does the Company establish policies to prevent conflicts of interest, and provide proper channels to report a claim, and implement it? 4. Has the company established an effective accounting system and internal control system	V		1. Employees of the Company shall avoid engaging in commercial transactions with agents, suppliers, customers or other business partners who operate dishonestly, and shall immediately cease business with them upon discovering any dishonest business dealings, and list them as debarred contacts, to implement the company's integrity specifications. The terms of good faith have not been stated in the contract before, signed by vendors in business transactions; policies will be added in the future as needed. 2. The Company shall appoint the General Manager's Office a designated team to handle: amendment, implementation, explanation, and consultation of this work procedures and Code of Conduct. Furthermore, this team will also be responsible for record-keeping operation and supervising that it's been done properly, as well as reporting to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. 3. The "Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors" expressly stipulates that those who have an interest in the matters of the meeting with themselves or the legal person they represent may not participate in the discussion and voting if there is a risk of harming the interests of the company. In addition, it clearly stipulates the avoidance of interests in the integrity code, and establishes a proper statement channel mechanism. 4. The company shall establish an effective accounting system and internal control system, shall not have	No major Difference. No major Difference. No major Difference.

Item for Evaluation	Status of Operation			Reason for Differences that Occurred in Company's Practice Rule and Integrity Management Code of Listed Company
	Yes	No	Summary	
for the implementation of credit management, and the internal auditing team that conducts regular checks or entrusts an accountant to perform the check?			external accounts or keep secret accounts, and shall review it at any time to ensure the continued effectiveness of the design and implementation of the system. The internal audit unit of the company performs audit operations in accordance with the annual audit plan approved by the board of directors. Among the risk factors considered in the annual audit plan, the risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations of each operation has been included. Internal auditors should regularly check the compliance of the system in the preceding paragraph situation.	No major Difference.
5. Does the Company regularly hold education training inside and outside of the integrity management perimeter?	V		5. The Company has an Employee Handbook to ensure the integrity of employees, and is listed as the content of employee's on-the-job training.	No major difference
III. Status of the Company's Reporting System	V		1. The Company has a staff mailbox, as a channel to file complaints against the Company's senior executives, and personnel for misconducts. Those who has misconduct of dishonesty, disciplinary actions will be taken, in order to implement the Code of Good Faith.	No major difference
1. Does the Company have a specific report and reward system, establish an easy reporting channel, and designate appropriate personnel to attend the claims?				
2. Did the Company establish operational procedures for investigation and the relevant confidentiality mechanism while accepting the report?	V		2. The Company sets rules for reporting and disciplining in good faith, accepts the investigation standard operating procedures and related confidentiality mechanism for reporting matters. The Company has a designated personnel to take care of the related matters, and keeps personal information of the person who filed the claim, as well as the content of the report, confidential.	No major Difference
3. Does the Company take measures to protect the accuser from being subject to improper treatment, because he/she filed the claim?	V		3. The Company shall keep the personal information of those who filed a report, and the contents of the report confidential, to protect the accuser from being subject to improper treatment, because he/she filed the claim.	No major Difference.
IV. Strengthen information disclosure				
1. Does the Company disclose the content of the Code of Integrity Management, and the result of promoting such code, on its corporate website and market observatory post system?	V		1. The Company set up a corporate website to disclose directions of business operation and relevant contents of the Code of Integrity Management information; the Code of Integrity Management is also disclosed on the market observatory post system.	No major difference
V. If the Company has its own code of conduct in accordance with the Code of Conduct for the Listed Companies, please describe the difference between its operation and the code: no major difference.				
VI Other important information that helps to understand the Company's operation on integrity and honesty: (such as: the Company reviews and amends its Code of Conduct, etc.):				
(1) The Company's "Code of Ethical Conduct" establishes standards of ethical behavior to be followed by all personnel (including directors, managers, and other employees) to support the implementation of our ethical management policies.				
(2) The Company's "Procedures for Handling Internal Material Information and Preventing Insider Trading" establishes mechanisms for the handling and disclosure of material information, ensuring the consistency and accuracy of information released to the public.				
(3) The Company's "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings" establishes a recusal system for directors regarding conflicts of interest. If a director has a personal interest (whether direct or indirect), they shall explain the material content of such interest at the meeting. If there is a risk of prejudice to the Company's interests, the director shall recuse themselves from discussions and voting, and may not exercise voting rights as a proxy for other directors.				

- 3.3.7 If the Company has established a corporate governance code and related regulations, it should disclose its inquiry method.
The Company has established a website. For the Company's established governance code and related regulations, investors can visit the company's website:
http://www.jinligroup.com.tw/zh_TW/faq
- 3.3.8 Other important information that is sufficient to enhance the understanding on the operation of corporate governance must be disclosed together: None.

3.3.9 Status of Implementation of the Internal Control System
(1) Statement on the Internal Control System

Jinli Group Holdings Limited

Management's Reports on Internal Control

Date: March 9, 2026

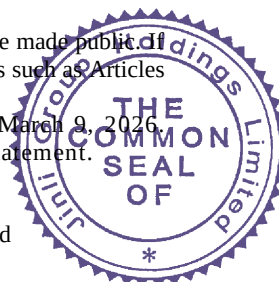
The Company hereby releases the statement regarding its 2025 Internal Control System, based on the results of the self-assessment, as follows:

1. The Company acknowledges that the establishment, implementation and maintenance of the Internal Control System is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and Management Personnel of the Company, with the purpose of: reasonably ensuring business operation results and efficiency (include: profitability, performance and asset security, etc.), providing feedback with reliability, timeliness, transparency, compliance to relevant government regulations, and adhering to relevant laws and regulations.
2. The Internal Control System has its limitations by nature. Regardless of how flawless the system may be designed, an effective Internal Control System can only provide reasonable assurance to reach the three objectives in the preceding paragraph. Furthermore, as the environment and status may change, the effectiveness of the Internal Control System may change. The Company's Internal Control System also contains a self-monitoring mechanism. Once a flaw has been recognized, the Company shall implement corrective measures.
3. The Company judges whether the design and implementation of the internal control system is effective based on the items for determining the effectiveness of the internal control system as stipulated in the "Guidelines for the Establishment of Internal Control Systems for Publicly Listed Companies" (hereinafter referred to as "Processing Guidelines"). The internal control system judgment project used in the "processing criteria" is based on the process of management control, which divides the internal control system into five components: 1. Control environment, 2. Risk assessment, 3. Control operation, 4. Information and communication, and 5. Supervised operations. Each component also includes several items. Please refer to the "Handling Guidelines" for the above items.
4. The Company has adopted the above internal control system to judge the project and evaluate the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the internal control system.
5. Based on the results of the previous assessment, the Company believes that its Internal Control System (including supervision and management of subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2023, including the understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation, and reporting the design and implementation of the system, is effective and can reasonably ensure the achievement of the above objectives.
6. This statement will become the main content of the Company's annual report and will be made public. If the content of the above disclosure is illegal or concealed, it will involve legal liabilities such as Articles 20.32.171 and 174 of the Securities Exchange Law.
7. This statement was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on March 9, 2026. Among the 7 directors, 0 opposed, and the rest agreed to the contents of this statement.

Jinli Group Holdings Limited
(British Cayman Islands)

Chairman : Chong, Chun Lung

General Manager : Chen, Honglin



(2) Entrust accountants to review the internal control system report: none.

3.3.10 Status of: Company and Internal Personnel Penalized according to Lawful Regulations, Company and Internal Personnel Penalized for Violation of the Internal Control System, Primary Flaws and Improvement (in the most recent years up to the date of printing of this annual report):
None.

3.3.11 Important Resolutions of Shareholders Meeting and Board of Directors Meeting (in the most recent years up to the date of printing of this annual report)

3.3.11.1 Important Resolutions of the Shareholders Meeting:

Date	Important Resolutions	Implementation
2025.06.18 Shareholders Meeting	1. Approval of the Company's 2024 business report and consolidated financial statements. 2. Approval of the Company's 2024 profit and loss allocation. 3. Approval of the amendments to certain articles of the Company's "Articles of Association".	1. This case was approved by a vote. 2. This case was approved by a vote. 3. Announcement on the Market Observation Post System and the Company website.

3.3.11.2 Important Resolutions of the Board of Directors Meeting:

Date	Important Resolutions
2025.3.11	1. Approved the proposal for the 2024 distribution of remuneration for employees and directors, including the method of payment. 2. Approved the Company's 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements and Business Report. 3. Approved the proposal for the 2024 earnings distribution (appropriation of profit/loss). 4. Approved the Company's 2024 "Internal Control System Statement." 5. Approved the amendments to certain articles of the Company's "Articles of Incorporation." 6. Approved the convening of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on June 18, 2025.
2025.5.6	1. Approved the profit and loss appropriation statement for the fiscal year 2025. 2. Approved the funding between companies in the Group.
2025.8.25	1. Amendment to partial articles of the Company's "Property Management Measures." 2. Amendment to partial articles of the Company's "Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties." 3. Approval of inter-company loans among group entities. 4. Ratification of the application by Lead Biotech Co., Ltd. to the National Taxation Bureau for an extension of its business suspension. 5. Approval of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2025.
2025.11.13	1. Amendment to the Company's "Internal Control System" and "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Internal Audit." 2. Amendment to the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets." 3. Amendment to the Company's "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles." 4. Improvement plan for exceeding the limit of fund lending to the subsidiary, Changtai Golden Apple. 5. Approval of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the third quarter of 2025.
2025.12.19	1. Approval of the 2026 Annual Budget Plan. 2. Approval of the 2026 Annual Audit Plan. 3. Approval of Director Remuneration as recommended by the Remuneration Committee. 4. Approval of Managerial Compensation as recommended by the Remuneration Committee. 5. Assessment of the independence and suitability of the CPAs, along with the audit fees.

Date	Important Resolutions
2026.3.9	1. Improvement plan for exceeding the limit of fund lending to the subsidiary, Changtai Golden Apple. 2. Review of the distribution and payment methods of the 2025 remuneration for employees and directors. 3. Approval of the 2025 consolidated financial report and establishment of the 2026 business goals. 4. Approval of the 2025 earnings distribution or loss off-setting. 5. Approval of the Company's 2025 "Internal Control System Statement." 6. Amendment to partial articles of the Company's "Articles of Incorporation." 7. Amendment to partial articles of the Company's "Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings." 8. Approval of the comprehensive re-election of directors at the 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. 9. Submission to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for approval to release newly appointed directors from non-compete restrictions. 10. Matters regarding the review of candidates nominated by shareholders holding 1% or more of shares for directors and independent directors to be included in the candidate list. 11. Scheduling the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for June 23, 2026.
2026.5.8	1. Approval of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the first quarter of 2026. 2. Approval of inter-company loans among group entities. 3. Improvement plan for exceeding the limit of fund lending to the subsidiary, Changtai Golden Apple. 4. Acceptance and nomination of the list of candidates for directors and independent directors.

3.3.12 Contents of records or written statements of Directors or Supervisors with different opinions on the Important Resolutions Consented to by the Board of Directors (in the most recent years up to the date of printing of this annual report):

None occurred within the Company

3.3.13 Summary of the resignation of Company's Chairman, General Manager, Accounting Supervisor, Financial Supervisor, Internal Audit Supervisor, Research and Development Supervisor (in the most recent years up to the date of printing of this annual report): None.

3.4 Information Regarding the CPA's Audit Fee

Amount unit: NT\$ thousand

Name of Accounting Firm	Name of Accountants	Auditing Period	Audit public expenses	Non Audit public expenses	Total	Remarks
ShineWing Taiwan	Zoe Chen	2025.01.01~2025.12.31	4,950	-	4,950	-
	Alex C. Y. Kuo					

(i) Should the replacing Accounting Firm and change of audit fee paid was less than the audit fee paid in the previous year, the Company should disclose the audit fee paid before and after the change of Accountant, as well as the reason to change Accountants: none.

(ii) If the auditing fee is reduced by more than 15% compared to the previous year, the amount, ratio of fee change, and reasons for the reduction of the audit fee should be disclosed. The term "audit fee" mentioned in the previous paragraph, refers to the fee paid by the Company to the Certified Public Accountant for reviewing and secondary review of the Financial Report, review of financial forecast and Tax Compliance Audit: not applicable.

- 3.5 Information on Change of Auditors:
Non-applicable.
- 3.6 Chairman, General Manager, Management Personnel in Finance or Accounting Affairs of the Company (who has worked in the office of the certified public accountants or its affiliates during the past 1 year):
None.

3.7 For the Most Recent Year until the Publication Date of the Annual Report, the Transfer of Equity Interest and Change in Stock Pledge of Directors, Managers and Shareholders with Stake of 10% or More:

a. Changes in shareholding of Directors, managers and major shareholders

Unit: shares

Position	Name	2025		Year 2026 Up to the Date of Printing of this Annual Report	
		Shareholding Quantity increase (decrease)	Pledged shares Quantity increase (decrease)	Shareholding Quantity increase (decrease)	Pledged shares Quantity increase (decrease)
Director	Chong, Chun Lung	(2,238,000) (Remark 1)	—	(500,000)	(Remark 1)
Director	Chen, Honglin	—	—	—	—
Director	Tsai, Yunglung				
Director	Shiue, You-Wei	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Chen, Jinde	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Yeh, Ming				
Independent Director	Luo, Ping	—	—	—	—
Shareholder of more than 10%	Dragon Million (Asia) Limited	—	—	—	—
Shareholder of more than 10%	Chong, Chun Lung	(2,238,000) (Remark 1)	—	(500,000)	(Remark 1)
General Manager	Chen, Honglin	—	—	—	—
Director of Finance	Simon POON	—	—	—	—
Audit Manager	Lian, Hua-Jin	—	—	—	—
General Manager, Gold Apple (China)	Li, Chun Fei	—	—	—	—
Executive Deputy General Manager, Gold Apple (China)	Lin, Zhao Wen	—	—	—	—
Deputy General Manager, Golden Apple (China)	Wang, Kuo-Chin				
Director of Finance, Gold Apple (China)	Chen, Huan-Zhang	—	—	—	—
Director of Sales and Marketing, Gold Apple (China)	Hung, Hai-Tao	—	—	—	—

Remark 1: The change in the number of shares was due to the disposal of stocks in the centralized trading market in 2025 and 2026 as of the publication date of the annual report.

- b. Directors, supervisors, managers and shareholder equity transfer information with a shareholding ratio of more than 10%:

Name (Remark 1)	Reasons for equity transfer (Remark 2)	Date of the Transaction	Counterparty of the Transaction	Relationship between the counterparty of the transaction and the company, directors, supervisors and shareholders of more than 10%	Number of shares (shares)	Trading price
Chong, Chun Lung	Traded	Year 2025	Centralized exchange market	Non-related party	2,112,000	8.57

Remark 1: The company's directors, supervisors, managers and shareholders of more than 10% are included.

Remark 2: Obtained or traded

- c. Directors, supervisors, managers and shareholder's equity pledge information with a shareholding ratio of more than 10%: none.

3.8 Relationship among the Top Ten Shareholders

April 25, 2026

Name	Shares owned by the Party		Spouse, minor children holding shares		Shares held in the name of others		The top 10 shareholders have the sixth person in the Financial Accounting Standards Bulletin or the relatives within the relationship of spouse, second parent, etc., their names or names and relationships		Remarks
	Share	Shareholding %	Share	Shareholding %	Share	Shareholding %	Entity (Name)	Relationship	—
Chong, Chun Lung	29,138,883	15.69%	—	—	10,824,408 (Remark 2)	5.83% (Remark 2)	(1) Dragon Million (Asia) Limited (2) Li, Chun Fei (3) KGI Bank Entrust Dragon Million (Asia) Limited Investment Account	(1) Chong, Chun Lung holds 89% equity for Dragon Million(Asia) Limited (2) Brother with Li, Chun Fei (3) Remark 1	-
Dragon Million (Asia) Limited president : Chong, Chun Lung	12,160,544	6.55%	—	—	—	—	(1) Chong, Chun Lung (2) Li, Chun Fei (3) KGI Bank Entrust Dragon Million (Asia) Limited Investment Account	(1) Chong, Chun Lung holds 89% equity for Dragon Million(Asia) Limited (2) Li, Chun Fei holds 11% of equity in Dragon Million(Asia) Limited (3) Remark 1	—
	29,138,883	15.69%	—	—	10,824,408 (Remark 2)	5.83% (Remark 2)	(1) Dragon Million (Asia) Limited (2) Li, Chun Fei (3) KGI Bank Entrust Dragon Million (Asia) Limited Investment Account	(1) Li, Chun Fei holds 11% of equity in Dragon Million(Asia) Limited (2) Brother with Li, Chun Fei (3) Remark 1	-
Li, Chun Fei	9,808,652	5.28%	—	—	1,336,136 (Remark 3)	0.72% (Remark 3)	(1) Dragon Million (Asia) Limited (2) Chong, Chun Lung (3) KGI Bank Entrust Dragon Million (Asia) Limited Investment Account	(1) Li, Chun Fei holds 19% of equity in Dragon Million(Asia) Limited (2) Brother with Chong, Chun Lung (3) Remark 1	-
Zheng Jinhong	5,747,000	3.09%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name	Shares owned by the Party		Spouse, minor children holding shares		Shares held in the name of others		The top 10 shareholders have the sixth person in the Financial Accounting Standards Bulletin or the relatives within the relationship of spouse, second parent, etc., their names or names and relationships		Remarks
	Share	Shareholding %	Share	Shareholding %	Share	Shareholding %	Entity (Name)	Relationship	–
Ou Shuqing	2,571,000	1.38%							
Lin Junrong	1,595,000	0.86%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Di Zhida n	1,500,000	0.81%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tsai Zongdia	1,365,000	0.73%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guan Chita	1,225,000	0.66%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chen Yulian	1,154,446	0.62%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Remark 1: Investment account held by Dragon Million (Asia) Limited

Remark 2: Chong, Chun Lung's other shareholdings hold 10,824,408 shares of the Company is through the ownership of shares at Dragon Million (Asia) Limited.

Remark 3: Li, Chun Fei's other shareholdings of 1,336,136 shares of the Company is through the ownership of shares at Dragon Million (Asia) Limited.

3.9 Comprehensive Shareholding Information Relating to Company, Directors, Managers and Affiliated Companies through Direct and Indirect Investment

Comprehensive Shareholding Ratio

Unit: thousands of shares; %

Transfer investment (Remark)	Invested by the Company		Direct or Indirect Investment from Directors, Supervisors or Management Personal		Comprehensive Investment	
	Share	Shareholding %	Share	Shareholding %	Share	Shareholding %
Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)	825,459	100%	-	-	825,459	100%
Topoint Group Limited(BVI)	41	100%	-	-	41	100%
Dragon Flair Limited	20	100%	-	-	20	100%
Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited	254,218	100%	-	-	254,218	100%
Million Win Creation Limited	10,000	100%	-	-	10,000	100%
Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd	Remark 1	100%	-	-	Remark 1	100%
Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd (China)	Remark 1	100%	-	-	Remark 1	100%
Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd (China)	Remark 1	100%	-	-	Remark 1	100%
LEADS BIO CO., LTD., (Taiwan),	1,326	51%	1,274	49%	2,600	100%

Remark 1: It is a limited company and therefore has no shares.

IV. Fund Raising

4.1 Capital and shares 4.1.1 Source of equity

Unit: thousands of NTD/share

Year. Month	Issue price	Approved share capital		Paid-up share capital		Remarks		Others
		Shares	Amount in Value	Quantity of Stocks	Amount in Value	Source of the shares	Deducting shares from property other than cash	
2010.12	10	5,000	50,000	1	10	Establishment of a share capital at 1 share	None	-
2011.4	15.78	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	100,003,629	1,000,036,290	Capital increase and convertible issued new shares 100,003,628 shares (Remark 1)	None	-
2012.6	47.6	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	107,527,579	1,075,275,790	Convertible corporate bonds, convert to ordinary shares 7,523,950 shares	None	-
2012.12	70	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	120,968,579	1,209,685,790	Capital increase and share issue of new shares 13,441,000 shares	None	-
2015.9	-	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	128,831,537	1,288,315,370	Earnings to increase capital, for issuing 7,862,958 shares	None	-
2016.9	-	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	167,480,998	1,674,809,980	Earnings to increase capital, for issuing 38,649,461 shares	None	-
2017.2	71	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	174,358,462	1,743,584,620	Convertible corporate bonds, convert to ordinary shares 6,877,464 shares	None	-
2017.9	-	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	179,589,216	1,795,892,160	Earnings to increase capital, for issuing 5,230,754 shares	None	-
2018.9	-	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	182,642,233	1,826,422,330	Earnings to increase capital, for issuing 3,053,017 shares	None	-
2019.9	-	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	185,747,151	1,857,471,510	Earnings to increase capital, for issuing 3,104,918 shares	None	-

Remark : The Company is here to apply for listing in Taiwan, and has agreed to exchange shares with Jinli Group Holdings Co., Ltd. (Bermuda). In April 2011, the Company obtained a limited shareholding of Jinli Group with a ratio of 1:4.969, at 100% equity of the company (Bermuda).

April 25, 2026

Type of Shares	Approved Share capital			Remarks
	Circulated Share	Unissued Shares	Total	
Common stock	185,747,151	114,252,849	300,000,000	Stocks of listed company

Relevant information about the declaration: Not applicable

4.1.2 List of major shareholders

April 25, 2026

Shares	Share(s) in holding	Shareholding ratio
Name of Primary Shareholders		
Chong, Chun Lung	29,138,883	15.69
Dragon Million (Asia) Limited	12,160,544	6.55
Li, Chun Fei	9,808,652	5.28
Zheng Jinhong	5,747,000	3.09
Ou Shuqing	2,571,000	1.38
Lin Junrong	1,595,000	0.86
Di Zhida	1,500,000	0.81
Tsai Zongdian	1,365,000	0.73
Guan Chita	1,225,000	0.66
Chen Yulian	1,154,446	0.62

4.1.3 Dividend Policy and Implementation Status

4.1.3.1

Dividend policy as stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on December 8, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the "Articles of Association of the Listed Company"), and the Articles of Association of the Company approved by the resolution of the Audit Committee on May 7, 2012 and amended by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 23, 2020, Article 34.1 stipulates that if the Company makes a profit in the current year, it shall be present at more than two-thirds of the directors of the Board of Directors and the resolution of more than half of the directors present, and allocate more than one-thousandth of the employee remuneration in the form of shares and/ or in cash, which may be paid in accordance with the Employee Incentive Plan agreed to in accordance with Clause 11.1; It may be distributed to the directors by resolution of more than two-thirds of the directors present and a majority of the directors present, and not more than 2% shall be allocated as the remuneration of the directors. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses (including adjusting the amount of undistributed earnings), it shall reserve the amount of compensation in advance and then allocate the remuneration of employees and directors in accordance with the aforesaid proportion. The proposal for the distribution of remuneration of employees and directors shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. A director who is also an executive officer of the Company shall be remunerated for serving as an employee of the Company. The Company shall first pay all relevant taxes on the annual profits, make up for the losses (including the losses of previous years and adjust the amount of undistributed surpluses, if any), and then allocate the special surplus reserve in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Public Offering Companies or the requirements of the competent authorities, and if there is any surplus profit, it may pay dividends to the shareholders in accordance with the profit distribution plan drawn up by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders by ordinary resolution, in accordance with the provisions of the Laws and the Act on Public Companies, taking into account the surplus position of the current year and according to the capital structure of the Company, unless otherwise resolved by the shareholders' meeting. The amount of surplus to be distributed to shareholders shall not be less than 10% of the remaining after-tax surplus of the current year, and the amount of cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the dividend to be distributed in the current year.

4.1.3.2

The proposed dividend distribution at this shareholders' meeting is: no cash dividends or stock dividends are planned to be distributed.

4.1.3.3

When there is an expectation of significant changes in the dividend policy, it should be explained: None.

- 4.1.4 The impact of this resolution on the company's business performance and earnings per share from the free allocation of shares: Not applicable.
- 4.1.5 Compensation of Employees and Remuneration of Directors
- 4.1.5.1 Employees' and Directors' compensation policies as stated in the Articles of Incorporation:
Except as otherwise provided by law, the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Public Company Law, if the Company makes a profit during the **year**, the Company shall, by a resolution of the Board of Directors with two-thirds of the Directors present and a majority of the Directors present, set aside not more than one-thousandth of the total amount of the Company's profit as compensation for its employees to be distributed in the form of shares and/or cash to the employees in accordance with the employee incentive plan agreed upon in accordance with Article 11.1. The employees' compensation shall be distributed in the form of shares and/or cash in accordance with the employee incentive plan agreed upon pursuant to Article 11.1, and no more than two percent of the employees' compensation may be distributed to the directors by a resolution of the Board of Directors with more than two-thirds of the directors present and a majority of the directors present. However, if the Company has accumulated losses (including adjustments to unappropriated earnings), the Company shall retain the amount to cover such losses in advance, and then allocate the remaining balance to employees' and directors' compensation in accordance with the aforesaid ratio. The appropriation of employees' and directors' remuneration shall be reported to the shareholders in the shareholders' meeting. Unless otherwise provided in the Public Company Act, directors' remuneration shall not be in the form of shares. The term "profit" as used in this Article refers to the pre-tax profit before deduction of the distribution of employees' and directors' remuneration. A director who also serves as an executive officer of the Company shall be entitled to receive compensation for serving as an employee of the Company.
- 4.1.5.2 The basis for estimating the amount of employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration, the basis for calculating the number of shares of employees' remuneration to be distributed by means of stock certificates, and the accounting treatment in the event that the actual amount of distribution is different from the estimated amount:
If the Company makes a profit, it shall set aside at least one-thousandth of such profit as employees' remuneration in the form of shares and/or cash and not more than two percent as directors' remuneration to be distributed to the directors upon the resolution of the board of directors with two-thirds of the board of directors present and a majority of the directors present; provided, however, that there is no Supervisory Committee of the Company.
- 4.1.5.3 Remuneration proposal adopted by the Board of Directors
- 4.1.5.3.1 Amount of employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' compensation distributed in cash or stock: As approved by the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors on March 9, 2026, there will be no distribution of employees' compensation and no distribution of directors' compensation.
- 4.1.5.3.2 Employee compensation distributed in the form of stock and as a percentage of the aggregate of net income after tax and total employee bonuses for the current period for individual or separate financial statements: Not applicable.
- 4.1.5.4 The actual distribution of employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration in the previous year (including the number of shares distributed, the amount and the price of the shares), and the differences between the actual distribution and the remuneration recognized for the employees, directors and supervisors, together with the number of differences, the reasons thereof and the circumstances under which the differences were dealt with: None.
- 4.1.6 Company Buyback of Own Shares: None.
- 4.2 Corporate Bonds
None.
- 4.3 Preferred Shares
None.
- 4.4 Global Depositary Receipts
None.
- 4.5 Employee Stock Option Plan
None.
- 4.6 Restricted Employee Shares Plan
None.
- 4.7 Status of New Shares Issuance in Connection with Mergers and Acquisitions
None.
- 4.8 Details and implementation status of previous issuances or private placements of securities that have not yet been completed or have been completed within the last three years and the benefits of the plan have not yet been realized
None.

V. Operational Highlights

5.1 Business Activities

5.1.1 Business Scope

5.1.1.1 Scope of business

(1) Primary content of business operation

The company mainly engaged in the design, production and sales of its own brand of casual shoes.

(2) Business share:

Unit: in thousands of NTD; %

Products \ Year	2024		2025	
	Value	%	Value	%
Casual footwear	132,576	100.00%	148,344	100.00%
Total	132,576	100.00%	148,344	100.00%

(3) The company's current product projects:

Product Categories	Content
Footwear	Brand casual shoes, OEM shoes

(4) New products planned for development:

- Casual shoes are designed to be innovative and stylish.
- Strengthen our G-Apple brand value.
- Continuous design and enhanced development of footwear technology.
- Feedback on consumer information and development of cross-discipline product brands.

5.2 Market and Sales Overview

5.2.1 Current status and development of the industry

The concept, connotation, and functions of footwear are closely connected to the ideals and lifestyles of modern leisure living. Through the style, brand, and cultural meaning of footwear, people express and present themselves, gaining both aesthetic pleasure and symbolic spiritual satisfaction. From a functional perspective, footwear possesses two essential functions: practicality and aesthetics. The absence of either would significantly affect the usability of shoes. Practical functionality is the foundation for the existence of footwear, while aesthetic and symbolic functions are important extensions of its value.

The primary consumer group for footwear ranges approximately from 18 to 45 years old, with strong emphasis placed on brand culture, design appeal, and individuality. As a result, major brands have actively invested in the footwear market. Among all categories, the casual footwear market has shown the most remarkable growth, with "fashion" and "comfort" becoming the two core demands of consumers when purchasing casual shoes. The main consumer groups include students and urban office workers, who place high importance on brand image and product differentiation.

In the Chinese market, the footwear industry is a typical labor-intensive industry. With technological advancement and rising consumer expectations, demands for footwear products have steadily increased. Continuous innovation and upgrading have taken place in raw materials, auxiliary materials, manufacturing and assembly processes, style design, and functional applications. Different categories of footwear continuously learn from, compete with, and integrate with one another, driving rapid evolution in footwear design, structure, materials, and functionality.

As industrial supply chains in certain regions gradually achieved vertical integration, China's footwear industry formed three major manufacturing hubs centered in Guangdong, Zhejiang, and Fujian provinces. Together, these three provinces account for more than 70% of the nation's annual footwear production. Among them, the Quanzhou region in Fujian Province rose rapidly after China's economic reforms and opening-up policy. In 1981, Quanzhou Rubber Shoes Factory introduced advanced equipment and technology, and in 1982 officially began OEM production for American Nike athletic shoes, marking the rapid development of Quanzhou's footwear industry. Enterprises in Jinjiang and Shishi leveraged the advantages of overseas Chinese networks to introduce advanced foreign equipment and technologies, absorb international brand manufacturing experience, develop diversified footwear products, and market them domestically and internationally. After decades of development, Quanzhou's footwear industry transformed from household-style workshops into a modern industrial cluster, gradually advancing toward large-scale production, technological innovation, brand development, and modern management. It has become one of China's key footwear production bases and an important global manufacturing center for athletic shoes, travel shoes, and casual footwear.

After China joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), the footwear industry entered a period of rapid growth. Both footwear production and exports continued to increase, making China one of the world's largest footwear manufacturing centers. However, beginning in 2011, the slowdown in global economic recovery, rising labor costs in China, and stricter environmental protection policies pushed China's footwear industry into a phase of transformation and restructuring.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020, lockdown measures were implemented across many regions in China, causing factories to suspend operations and severely disrupting global supply chains. The footwear industry, which relied heavily on Chinese manufacturing, was also significantly affected, leading to global footwear shortages and pressure on retail markets. According to data from the Footwear Distributors and Retailers of

America (FDRA), approximately 70% of footwear products in the U.S. market originate from China, but imports of footwear from China declined significantly during the pandemic. Combined with the earlier impact of the U.S.-China trade war, major brands began promoting supply chain diversification by gradually shifting part of their production lines to countries such as Vietnam, Indonesia, and India in order to reduce dependence on Chinese manufacturing.

In recent years, China's athletic footwear and apparel market has continued to maintain stable growth. According to the "2025 China Sports and Outdoor Market Consumer Behavior Survey" released by iiMedia Research, the size of China's sports footwear and apparel market is expected to reach RMB 598.9 billion in 2025 and is projected to exceed RMB 896.3 billion by 2030, indicating that the market still holds substantial growth potential.

5.2.2 Trend of youthfulness and personalization is becoming more and more obvious.

Consumer philosophies have undergone a significant transformation toward greater rationality. The consumer base is becoming increasingly younger, more individualized, and globalized, placing a higher premium on product quality and the fulfillment of personalized needs. They aspire to high-quality, creative products offered at reasonable prices, coupled with superior shopping experiences and services.

Younger generations, in particular, prioritize individuality and fashion. They seek to establish resonance and emotional connections with brands, utilizing products as a medium to express their unique lifestyles.

5.2.3 Mobile Socialization Becomes New Consumption Engine

Mobile social networking not only actively stimulates consumer demand but also leverages the information-sharing capabilities of social platforms to generate viral, exponential growth through user "word-of-mouth." The experiential consumption and sharing among acquaintances provide a more effective endorsement for products, enhancing user trust and confidence while consistently increasing purchase frequency and efficiency. This approach adds a "human touch" to the communication between brands and customers, establishing tight, direct connections akin to social "friendships" that better satisfy the personalized needs of the consumer base.

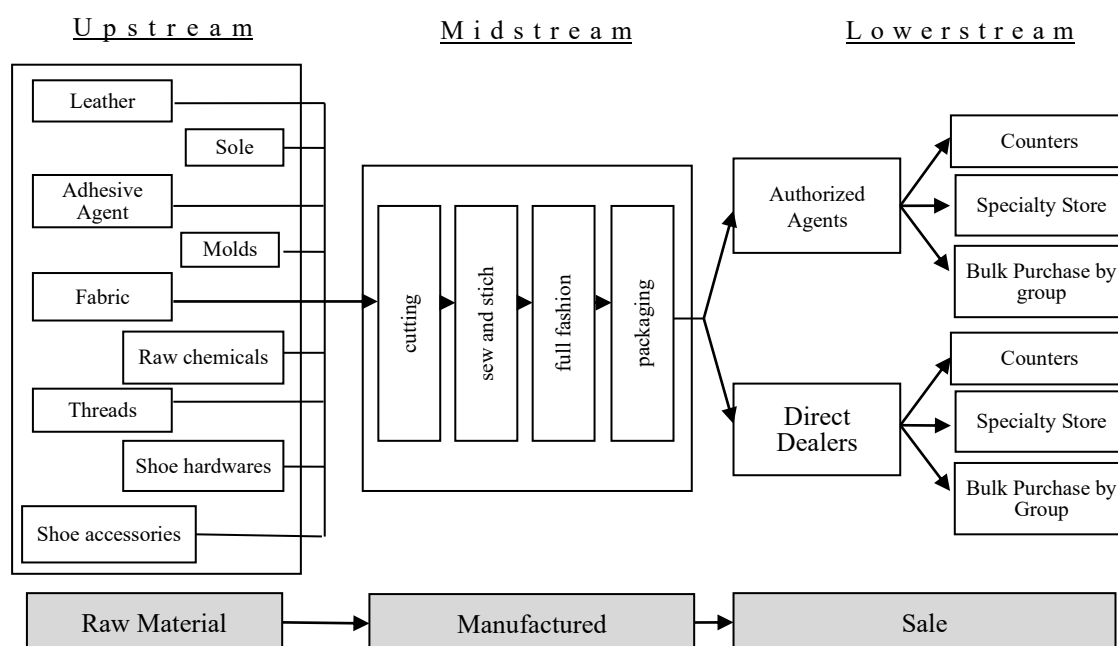
5.2.4 Online and Offline Pipeline Integration

As e-commerce has matured over the years, the "bonus period" of rapid growth may be nearing its end. Compared to brick-and-mortar stores, e-commerce platforms now require substantial promotional expenditures, alongside operational costs and labor expenses. When aggregated, these costs often equal or even exceed those of operating a physical store, especially as shopping mall rents in many regions have begun to gradually decline.

The apparel industry's distribution channels should no longer be limited to either online or offline; instead, a comprehensive channel integration is necessary. For instance, Uniqlo pioneered a model several years ago that offers the same products at the same prices across both online and offline platforms, successfully guiding consumers toward a multi-channel shopping experience rather than relying solely on e-commerce.

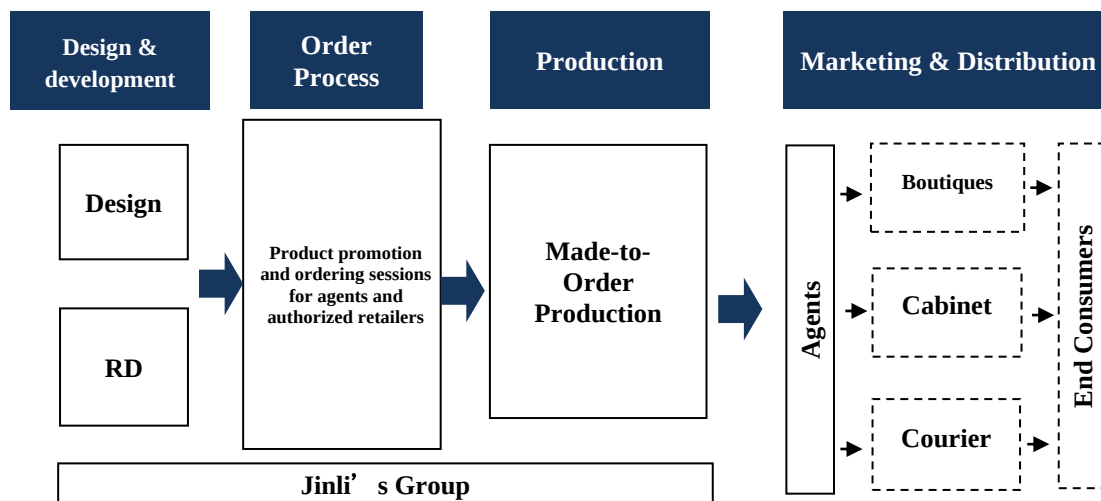
5.2.5 Upstream, Midstream and Downstream Linkages

- 5.2.5.1 The Company is a manufacturer of footwear under its own brand name. The upstream and downstream industry chains are shown below:



5.2.5.2 Distribution Model

The Company holds two large-scale product ordering fairs each year and conducts footwear production scheduling or purchases of apparel and accessories from outsourcing factories in accordance with the delivery details set out in the purchase and sales contracts entered into with the agents, and the agents appoint freight forwarders to pick up the products from the Company or the processing factories on the agreed delivery dates, and ultimately sell the products to the consumers in the PRC through the sales channels of the agents, including boutique stores, counters and online shopping.



5.2.6 Product Trends

The technical level and research and development status of our business

The consumer market for branded footwear is already a consumer-oriented era, with the advent of the refined and popularized consumer era. Since the Company mainly operates branded apparel and footwear, it is positioned at a mid-price level. The target customers are young people aged 18-35, who are the most personalized consumer group. Although the consumption ability of consumers in this age group is not the strongest, the consumption frequency is the highest, and they usually pay more attention to the style, quality, and brand feeling, and they are precisely the main consumers of mid-range or mid-range branded apparel. Therefore, high quality, popular and well-known brands are the focus of the target group. The development trend of branded apparel will be closely integrated with the lifestyle of the customer base, including the continuous innovation of fabrics and materials, the realization of brand value and the enhancement of pre-sales and after-sales services to customers.

5.2.7 Product Competition

The Company's primary sales region is China. Driven by China's continuous economic growth, and benefiting from the sustained improvement in living standards and disposable income, the mainland footwear and apparel market is currently in an emerging and thriving phase. These business opportunities have not only fueled the rise of local Chinese brands but have also attracted international brands to enter the market.

Given our focus on branded footwear and apparel, our main competitors are primarily domestic Chinese brands. In the athletic and casual footwear sectors, competitors include Li-Ning, Anta, Xtep, and 361 Degrees. In the denim apparel sector, competitors include Zengzhi Denim and B.T. BOY. However, due to China's vast geographical span and varying regional market demands, retail enterprises in this sector typically adopt regionalized operations. The market is further characterized by a multitude of small-scale operators. Consequently, primary competitors vary significantly depending on the specific region and product category.

5.2.8 Technology and R&D Overview

Technical Level and Overview of Research and Development:

The Company is committed to the design and development of G-APPLE products. The primary objective is to develop a diverse range of athletic-leisure footwear, expanding product styles to meet end-consumer needs. To date, the Company has developed a series of footwear products with various functions and features, including those made with breathable materials and shock-absorption technology.

The design philosophy for the e.t brand follows a "Composite Design Model," which synergizes the advantages of being both design-oriented and market-oriented. This model utilizes a traditional "design-led" approach to build a distinct brand image, complemented by "market-led" elements to respond rapidly to evolving fashion trends. However, due to its higher price positioning, the e.t brand has strategically suspended its market presence and will be redeployed once economic conditions improve. Our design success is largely attributed to our ability to identify and forecast trends in the casual footwear and apparel industry while staying closely aligned with consumer preferences.

Additionally, the Company formally entered the cosmetics industry in 2016, establishing our Taiwan subsidiary as the brand and R&D center. We have consistently invested in cosmetic product development, encompassing raw material sourcing, formula modulation, and holistic product design. Nevertheless, due to unfavorable market

conditions, our beauty line has temporarily exited the market, with plans for repositioning once the business climate recovers.

R&D expenditures and technologies or products developed in each of the last five years.

Unit: in thousands of NTD

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 First Quarter
R&D Expenses	41,604	26,290	2,497	5,753	5,612	1,856
Net Revenue	432,077	212,674	209,995	132,576	148,344	22,983
Net Revenue Ratio	9.63%	12.36%	1.19%	4.34%	3.78%	8.08%

Remark 1: Financial information are audited or reviewed by Accountants.

5.2.9 Developing successful technologies or products

5.2.9.1 Self-created brand trademark:

The Company has applied for and obtained trademark rights in Mainland China, the European Union, Hong Kong and Taiwan. To date, a total of 66 trademark rights have been obtained for self-branded products, and the Group's trademark rights obtained and under examination are set forth below:

March 31, 2026

Company	Gold Apple (China)	Aiqi (Fujian)	Gold Apple (Hong Kong)		Jinli (Cayman)	Total
Region	China	China	EU	Hong Kong	Taiwan	
Obtained	21	31	1	1	12	66
Under review	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	21	31	1	1	12	66

5.2.9.2 Name of Awards

Year	Name of Award	Awards Received From
2009	2008 Customer Service Satisfaction	Quality Association of Fujian Province
2009	Top 500 Valuable Brands in China	World Brand Lab
2010	Top 500 Valuable Brands in China	World Brand Lab
2010	Top 100 Enterprises in China's Brand Capital - Care for Employee	People's Government of Jinjiang
2011	Top 500 Valuable Brands in China	World Brand Lab
2012	Well-known Products in Fujian Province	People's Government of Fujian
2012	Top 500 Valuable Brands in China	World Brand Lab
2013	Top 500 Valuable Brands in China	World Brand Lab

5.2.10 Long-term and Short-term Business Development Plans

5.2.10.1 Short-term Development Strategies and Plans

(1) Operation Strategy

- A. Continuously obtain various quality certifications.
- B. Implement labor health and safety management and fulfill our responsibility to society and employees.
- C. Strengthen our OEM footwear technology.

(2) Production Strategy

- A. Use semi-automated machines to increase production efficiency.
- B. Strengthen the allocation of human resources to cope with changes in business cycles.

(3) Marketing Strategy

- A. Consolidate product and customer relationships, accurately grasp market trends, expand product diversity, meet customer needs for product integration, and proactively position ourselves for the future.
- B. Devote ourselves to developing trendy products and enhancing the intrinsic value of our products, thereby improving our company's self-brand image.
- C. Strengthen the G-APPLE and E.T brand images and expand market penetration.
- D. Create the MegustaMe Taiwan brand, influence consumers on both sides of the Taiwan Strait through online and offline channels. However, due to poor market conditions, we temporarily withdrew from the beauty market and will re-enter the market when the economy improves.

5.2.10.2 Long-term development strategies and plans

(1) Operation strategy:

- A. Continuously expand sales outlets and agents, and network expansion will remain an important development strategy for the Company.

- B. G-APPLE stores will be established in third- and fourth-tier cities in China to consolidate the Company's position in the Chinese market.
- (2) Production strategy
 - A. Continuously strengthen our control over incoming materials quality, delivery time, and cost reduction.
 - B. Fully outsource production to reduce fixed labor costs.
 - C. Growing environmental awareness has led consumers to place greater emphasis on ESG and sustainable development issues. Companies are actively adopting recycled materials, low-carbon manufacturing processes, and eco-friendly packaging, while also developing smart shoe materials, 3D printing technologies, and functional innovations to enhance product added value and market competitiveness.
- (3) Marketing strategy
 - A. Expand market share, distribution networks and specialty stores in China, covering provincial capitals and other major cities.
 - B. Continuously improve design professionals and maintain the Company's product brand image and visibility.
 - C. Develop diversified products to reduce the impact of significant changes in a single market.

5.2.11 Overview for Marker, Production and Sales

5.2.11.1 Market analysis

Sales Area for Primary Product

Unit: in thousands of NTD				
Region	2024		2025	
China	132,576	100.00%	148,344	100.00%
Total	132,576	100.00%	148,344	100.00%

The Company's primary sales region is Mainland China. Due to the vast geographical span of the Chinese market, we primarily utilize a distributor-based model to reach the end-consumer public. To maintain our Group's image of excellence, we provide regular and systematic training to our distributors, covering areas such as marketing, product display design, and inventory management.

Regarding the cosmetics business initiated in 2016, revenue initially stemmed from the Taiwan market. In Mainland China, we adopted a brand licensing model to generate licensing fee income, which saw a modest initial contribution. However, due to unfavorable market conditions, our beauty products have temporarily exited the market. We intend to redeploy and resume operations in this sector once the economic climate recovers.

5.2.11.2 Market share

The Company is primarily engaged in the design and sale of footwear. Since the establishment of our proprietary brand, G-APPLE, in 2002, we have actively built an internal product design and development team while fostering long-term, stable partnerships with our distributors. Leveraging a high-quality product image, we have aggressively targeted China's massive domestic market to expand our market share. We aspire to align our brand with global fashion trends, swiftly cultivating brand loyalty among specific consumer demographics.

The footwear and apparel market in China is immense and characterized by high product differentiation and diverse target age groups. Due to the multitude of small-to-medium enterprises with limited brand recognition, precise statistical data is difficult to obtain; consequently, no professional agency provides specific market share rankings for individual operators. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the total retail sales for clothing, footwear, headwear, and knitwear in 2025 amounted to RMB 1,521.5 billion. Based on the Company's 2025 total annual revenue of approximately RMB 34 million, our estimated market share is approximately 0.002%.

5.2.11.3 Future Market Supply-Demand Dynamics and Growth Potential

As the Company focuses primarily on the Chinese domestic market, our future supply and demand dynamics are inextricably linked to China's economic growth rate. China's real GDP growth rates for 2024 and 2025 were 5.0% and 5.0%, respectively.

In 2025, China faced a complex and severe situation characterized by intensifying external pressures and increasing internal difficulties. Currently, as the complexity, severity, and uncertainty of the external environment continue to rise, economic development remains confronted with various challenges and obstacles.

In 2025, China's total retail sales of consumer goods amounted to RMB 50.1202 trillion, representing a 3.7% increase compared to 2024. Within this, the retail sales of clothing, footwear, headwear, and knitwear categories reached RMB 1,469.05 billion, reflecting a year-on-year (YoY) growth of 0.3%.

5.2.11.4 Competitive niche

5.2.11.4.1 Strategy for product diversification

The Company's product style has progressively pivoted from athletic-wear to fashion-leisure. Regarding apparel, we shifted our focus to denim in 2011 and simultaneously launched the e.t brand—a British-style line designed to cater to the fashion preferences of younger consumers.

In the footwear sector, following the 2008 Beijing Olympics, athletic series initially gained widespread popularity. However, since the second half of 2011, leisure styles have become relatively more favored by the market, particularly with a significant surge in demand from the youth segment. Consequently, the Company realigned our footwear style direction by reducing the proportion of athletic series. This strategic move allowed us to maintain consecutive annual growth in profitability, even as the broader athletic brand market experienced a downturn. Last year, in response to evolving consumer demands, we further adjusted our casual footwear materials to primarily feature leather, satisfying the desire for novelty and change among young consumers.

Furthermore, we expanded into the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector in 2016 by entering the cosmetics market. We launched facial masks as our initial brand-building product and have since developed a diversified range, including 13 types of masks, 3 types of facial cleansers, and 3 types of revitalizing oils. Leveraging our expertise in mask development, we utilized a licensing model in China to enrich our brand portfolio amidst the challenging Chinese economic environment.

5.2.11.4.2 Market segmentation

The Company has been extensively cultivating the Chinese market for over a decade, with a strategic presence focused on third- and fourth-tier cities. In contrast, international brands such as Nike and Adidas primarily establish their flagship stores in China's first- and second-tier cities. Furthermore, renowned domestic sportswear brands like Li-Ning, Anta, Xtep, and 361 Degrees mainly target the consumer markets of first- through third-tier cities. Consequently, the Company faces a relatively lower level of direct competition from these major international and domestic brands.

5.2.11.4.3 Differentiated pricing strategy

The pricing of our G-APPLE products is positioned within the mid-to-low range. In the footwear category, our prices are consistently lower than those of domestic peers such as Anta, Xtep, and 361 Degrees. This strategy distinguishes the Company from the mid-to-high price positioning of Li-Ning and other international brands.

5.2.11.4.4 Improving advertising and sales image

Looking ahead, the Company will leverage more cost-effective digital marketing strategies to reach a broader consumer base and bolster sales performance at our retail outlets. We are committed to optimizing the brand image of specialty stores under our distributors' management, encouraging them to open flagship or concept stores. Furthermore, the Company will sponsor athletic events and engage in other public relations activities to promote our products' superior quality and brand identity. These initiatives aim to foster a closer connection and stronger resonance between our brand and our target consumers.

5.2.11.4.5 Having gained a certain market share in China, we have a broad distribution network

Leveraging our brand image and recognition, we have established a widespread distribution network across China to expand our coverage throughout various provinces and municipalities. Our sales network in the Chinese market includes G-APPLE specialty stores and department store counters distributed across various regions, with a primary concentration in third- and fourth-tier cities. We remain committed to consistently expanding our sales network and enhancing overall operational performance.

5.2.11.4.6 Excellent product design and development capabilities

Our footwear and apparel design and development team consistently monitors Chinese market trends and stays abreast of the latest international fashion movements through various channels, including the internet, industry journals, and fashion magazines. Furthermore, the team maintains close collaboration with the Marketing Department to provide comprehensive services and satisfy the diverse needs of our customers.

5.2.11.4.7 Prioritize product quality

The Company implements rigorous quality control procedures throughout the entire production process. In 2008, we were awarded the ISO 9001:2000 Quality Management System certification by the Fujian Southeast Standard Certification Center. Our quality control protocols commence upon the receipt of raw materials and extend through every stage of production. By continuously enhancing the effectiveness of our quality management, we have earned profound trust from our customers and established a reputable brand image, which facilitates business expansion and supports our goal of sustainable corporate development. For our cosmetics segment, contract manufacturers are required to comply with Taiwan's GMP standards as a baseline, supplemented by our on-site inspections and periodic product quality audits.

5.2.11.4.8 Competitive cost structure

The Company's production base is strategically located in Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China. We benefit from operational costs—such as labor and raw materials—that are generally more competitive than those in developed nations and certain developing countries. Furthermore, being situated in Jinjiang, widely renowned as China's "Footwear Capital," provides us with the distinct advantage of proximity to a dense network of suppliers and outsourced manufacturers. This proximity results in lower transportation costs and a significant overall cost-competitive edge.

5.2.11.4.9 Establish a good relationship with authorized agents

The Company maintains long-standing partnerships with our distributors. By providing training and guidance for specialty stores, we foster a closer collaborative relationship and regularly gather feedback

from distributors to ensure our products align with end-consumer needs. Furthermore, we leverage advertising and promotional campaigns to strengthen brand awareness and expand our market reach, creating a win-win synergy with our partners.

Between 2020 and 2021, amidst significant shifts in China's economic environment and increasingly conservative consumer spending, the Company initiated a strategic review of our distribution system. We planned a regional distributorship model tailored to the prevailing macro environment, aiming to achieve an optimal operational policy for promoting our branded apparel and footwear.

5.2.11.4.10 Management team with solid experience

The Chairman of the Board possesses over 20 years of expertise in the footwear, apparel, and accessories industry and has been responsible for the Company's strategic planning and direction since its inception. Furthermore, our management team brings many years of deep industry experience to their respective roles. Supported by this exceptional leadership team, the Company is poised to continuously enhance its core competitiveness, expand its sales territories, and solidify its customer base, thereby strengthening our long-term competitive advantage.

5.2.11.4.11 Recruit outstanding research and development, design talents

By leveraging our status as a public company, we aim to recruit top-tier R&D and design talent to develop high-value-added products that better satisfy customer needs. Furthermore, we intend to launch innovative new brands to capture diverse customer segments and explore opportunities in overseas sales markets.

5.2.11.5 Favorable and unfavorable factors and response strategies for development vision

5.2.11.5.1 Favorable factors

A. Urbanization trend and population structure changes

Through the 18th National Congress, the NPC and CPPCC (Two Sessions), and the Third Plenary Session, the Chinese government has defined its future economic direction, advocating for rural urbanization and implementing the "two-child policy for couples where one parent is an only child" (selective two-child policy) to bolster domestic demand and increase the youth population.

In recent years, China's urbanization trend has become highly evident, particularly with significant development in third- and fourth-tier cities. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, the urban population surpassed the rural population for the first time in 2011, significantly boosting China's consumption momentum. With over a decade of extensive cultivation in the Chinese market and a strategic presence in lower-tier cities, the Company is well-positioned to capitalize on promising business opportunities arising from continued urbanization and growth in consumer spending.

B. Middle-class demand creates consumer opportunities

With the increase in disposable income and the widespread availability of consumer information, consumers' demands for cost-effective clothing have gradually increased. Consumer attitudes have shifted from being able to afford to purchasing high-quality products, presenting opportunities and challenges for businesses with good products and channels. China has a large population, and the consumption of the upper middle class has attracted global attention. However, what is worth more attention in recent years is the rise of middle-class consumption (middle class, middle price range), which will inevitably become the mainstream trend of market consumption. Our company's target audience is the middle class, which is the future main force of consumption, and therefore, the future prospects are not to be underestimated.

5.2.11.5.2 Unfavorable factors and response strategies:

A. Intense competition in the industry

The barriers to entry in the Company's industry are relatively low, leading to a continuous influx of new competitors into the market. Numerous domestic and international brands compete aggressively across multiple dimensions, including brand loyalty, product diversification, design, quality, and pricing.

B. Response Strategies

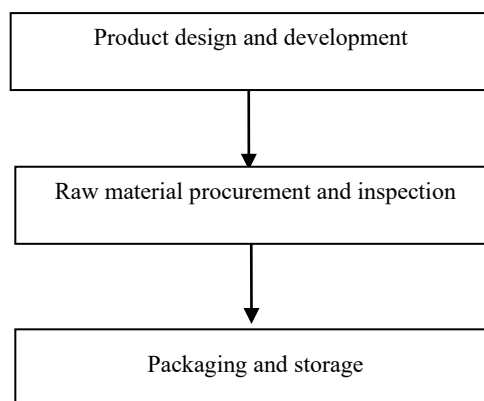
(a) We will consistently invest in our research and development, design, and marketing capabilities to develop high-value-added products, thereby expanding our profit margins.

(b) Building upon the Company's established brand image and market recognition, we aim to develop a diversified sales network through our distributors to sell our products throughout the extensive Chinese market.

5.2.11.5.3 Affected by the fluctuations in the supply and prices of raw materials and outsourced products

A. Footwear production and operations rely heavily on the ability to secure shoe materials promptly and ensure a sufficient supply. The Company has not entered into long-term contracts with its major raw material suppliers; therefore, we cannot guarantee the continuous acquisition of primary materials at competitive prices. However, due to our extensive years of cultivation in the casual footwear market, the Company maintains a high level of control over manufacturing costs. Furthermore, since our product selling prices are established in alignment with the Company's strategic pricing policy, the gross profit margins for casual footwear have remained stable compared to previous periods. Subsequently, as costs began to reflect increases in labor wages and raw materials, the cost of raw materials for footwear manufacturing and outsourced finished goods (G-Apple and e.t apparel) has also begun to rise.

- B. Response Strategies
 - (a) We cultivate robust collaborative relationships with upstream suppliers, negotiating prices based on quality, productivity, reliability, and delivery speed. This approach enables us to secure competitive procurement pricing and keep the impact of raw material price fluctuations within a manageable range.
 - (b) By actively gathering market supply intelligence and leveraging the advantages of economies of scale through bulk purchasing, we aim to reduce material costs and effectively safeguard the Company's profit margins.
- 5.2.11.5.4 Addressing the impact of labor shortages and rising labor costs in China
- A. The footwear and clothing industries are labor-intensive, and in recent years, the rapid development of inland areas has caused a labor shortage in coastal areas. China's labor costs have also been trending upward in the past few years, as people's living standards have improved, and labor costs have continued to rise. To cope with the overall changes in the environment, salary increases have become an unavoidable option for companies, resulting in an increase in labor costs and the direct labor costs and manufacturing costs of outsourced products (G-Apple and c.t. clothing) manufactured by the shoe factory.
 - B. Response Strategies
 - (a) We are committed to improving employee benefits and providing high-quality dormitory facilities. Furthermore, we organize regular and ad-hoc training programs to foster a deeper understanding of and alignment with our corporate culture. This not only boosts productivity but also ensures higher levels of employee loyalty and stability.
 - (b) In response to rising labor costs, the Company strategically adjusts product selling prices to pass through costs to customers as appropriate. This proactive pricing approach helps to mitigate the impact on our overall gross profit margins.
- 5.2.11.5.5 Risk of Sales Concentration among Distributors
- A. The Company primarily sells its products through distributors. Given China's vast geographic expanse, it is a common industry practice to utilize wholesalers or distributors who possess deep localized knowledge of regional customs and preferences to market products effectively across the country, thereby reducing the Company's operational and marketing overhead. While our distributors hold exclusive rights within their respective provinces, the Company does not have direct operational control over them. Consequently, we cannot guarantee the absolute accuracy of the sales and inventory reports provided by these distributors. Furthermore, any disruption in our partnership with these distributors, or any failure on their part to comply with the Company's management policies, could potentially have an adverse impact on our operational performance or brand reputation.
 - B. Response Strategies
 - (a) We aim to fortify brand marketing, establish a premium brand image, and enhance market recognition to secure a dominant market position. By doing so, we increase distributor dependency on the Company. Furthermore, we remain committed to the concept of profit sharing, ensuring that our partners maintain sustainable profit margins to achieve long-term, mutual prosperity.
 - (b) Our regional managers conduct regular supervision and provide professional guidance to provincial distributors. This ensures strict compliance with Company regulations, thereby safeguarding our brand image while simultaneously enhancing the sales capabilities and performance of our distributors.
 - (c) The Company dispatches personnel monthly to monitor distributors and track inventory and sales performance. To achieve more precise operational oversight in the future, we will require distributors to submit monthly sales and inventory reports. These reports will be verified on-site by regional managers, and the verification results will be formally integrated into our monthly corporate work reports.
- 5.2.11.6 Key Applications and Manufacturing Processes of Major Products
- (1) Important usage of primary products
The Company's primary products are footwear, which are classified as daily necessities.
 - (2) Manufacturing process for primary products
The Company's footwear products are manufactured through outsourced production. The key manufacturing processes—from research and development (R&D) and design to material procurement, assembly, and final shipment—are outlined below:



5.2.11.7 Supply status of primary raw materials

Raw Material	Supplier	Supply Status
Shoes	DS Company	Good
Sole	K Company, L Company, HR Company	Good
Space leather, PVC, PU leather	ZF Company, ZD Company	Good
Packaging and Printing	E Company	Good

5.2.11.8 List of Primary Clients (with purchase and sale activities)

- (1) Name of suppliers, amount and ratio of purchase and sale, along with reason for the increase or decrease of purchase:

Units: thousands of NTD

	2024				2025				First Quarter of 2026			
	Name	Amount	Ratio of Annual Net Purchase (%)	Relationship to the Issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio of Annual Net Purchase (%)	Relationship to the Issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio of Annual Net Purchase (%)	Relationship to the Issuer
1	HR Company	110,087	20.14	None	DS Company	123,167	100.00	None	DS Company	19,629	100.00	None
2												
	Net purchase	110,087	100.00	—	Net purchase	123,167	100.00	—	Net purchase	19,629	100.00	—

Analysis on Change:

The Company transitioned to an outsourced production model in 2024. Consequently, DS Company became the largest supplier for the 2025 fiscal year and the first quarter of 2026.

- (2) Names of customers accounting for 10% or more of total sales in either of the two most recent fiscal years, including their respective sales amounts and percentages, along with an explanation for any fluctuations:

Units: thousands of NTD

	2024				2025				First Quarter of 2026			
	Name	Amount	Ratio of Annual Net Purchase (%)	Relationship to the Issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio of Annual Net Purchase (%)	Relationship to the Issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio of Annual Net Purchase (%)	Relationship to the Issuer
1	C&D Company	132,576	100.00	None	O Company	148,344	100.00	None	O Company	22,983	100.00	None
	Net Sales	132,576	100.00	—	Net Sales	148,344	100.00	—	Net Sales	22,983	100.00	—

Analysis on Change:

Since transitioning to an outsourced production model in 2024, the Company simultaneously scaled back its export order operations. As a result, O Company has emerged as the primary customer for fiscal year 2025 and the first quarter of 2026.

5.3 **Number of employees:**

Unit: person

Year		By End of 2024	By End of 2025	Up to Mar.31, 2026
Number of employees	Management personnel	10	11	11
	Regular employee	23	23	23
	Production line staff	0	0	0
	Total	33	34	34
Average age (years)		31.2	45.44	47.29
Average years of service (years)		7.15	9.32	9.51
Mix of Employee Education Background	Master	-	-	
	Junior College	33.33%	35.29%	35.29%
	High School	15.15%	14.71%	14.71%
	Below High School	51.52%	50.00%	50.00%

5.4 **Environmental protection expenditure information**

Losses suffered by the Company due to environmental pollution (including compensation and incidents of non-compliance with environmental regulations as a result of environmental protection inspections) during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of this annual report:

The Company's primary business operations involve the manufacturing, processing, and trading of various footwear and apparel products. Our production processes involve zero discharge of wastewater or exhaust gases, and all waste materials are sold to compliant recycling facilities. As of 2025, the Company has no record of any violations of environmental protection regulations.

5.5 **Labor relations**

5.5.1 List the various employee welfare measures, training and development programs, retirement system, and the implementation status of such measures, as well as the agreements between labor and management and the measures taken to protect the rights of employees.

5.5.1.1 Employee welfare measures

Talent is the most cherished asset of our Company. We are dedicated to nurturing and caring for every colleague, fostering a holistic environment where work, life, and leisure are developed in balance. We aim for all members to swiftly grasp the Company's daily code of conduct, enabling them to work and live with greater fulfillment while enhancing their personal and professional qualities. Every member of our organization—regardless of age, position, or gender—shares the duty and responsibility to uphold the dignity of all colleagues and ensure the comprehensive implementation of these principles. The rights of our employees are as follows:

- A. Equal employment opportunities.
- B. The right to receive remuneration for labor.
- C. The right to rest and vacation in accordance with company regulations.
- D. The right to labor safety, health, and protection.
- E. The right to participate in learning and training.
- F. The right to file a complaint in a reasonable manner regarding unreasonable treatment by superiors.
- G. To provide employees with social insurance and housing provident fund.
- H. Hold birthday parties regularly and distribute birthday gifts.
- I. Organize major festival celebrations and evening activities.
- J. Provide employee accommodation.

5.5.1.2 Employee training and development

Talent is the most important core competitiveness of our company, and continuous education and training can stimulate employees' personal potential, enhance their knowledge, and effectively improve the company's overall performance, thereby achieving the company's operational goals. The measures for implementing the employee training policy are as follows:

- A. New Employee Orientation & Training: Upon joining the Company, new hires are guided by dedicated mentors. This mentorship not only helps them acclimate to the work environment but also strengthens their alignment with and understanding of our corporate identity. Furthermore, each department designs foundational training modules to assist new employees in acquiring essential job-related knowledge. This includes training on corporate history, organizational structure, the employee handbook, environmental awareness, quality and environmental policies, corporate regulations, and occupational health and safety.
- B. On-the-Job Training (OJT): At the end of each year, the Company formulates a public training plan for the following year. This plan encompasses internal training programs organized by the Company or specific departments, conducted by internal instructors.

Topics include the safe operation of elevators, correct usage of stitching machines, and electrical safety in lasting workshops. These courses ensure that employees operate machinery correctly, thereby effectively boosting operational efficiency and preventing occupational injuries.

- C. Management Development Training: The Company provides tailored managerial competency training for supervisors at all levels to build a shared vision and operational consensus. The curriculum for management personnel includes Social Responsibility (SR) policies, SA8000 management standards and objectives, administrative procedures, and hazard identification and control. These programs are designed to cultivate individual leadership styles while strengthening management capabilities and ensuring employee safety.

5.5.1.3 Retirement system and its implementation status

The Company's principal operating entity, Golden Apple (China) Co., Ltd., makes monthly pension contributions to a designated account managed by the local government's financial department, in strict accordance with the "Regulations on Basic Endowment Insurance for Enterprise Employees" of the host country.

5.5.1.4 Measures taken to protect the rights of employees

The Company has always prioritized employee rights and maintained harmonious labor relations. By valuing employee feedback, we provide direct communication channels to the Human Resources department or senior management to ensure positive engagement. Consequently, there have been no significant labor disputes to date.

5.5.1.5 Implementation of Employee Rights and Interests Protection Measures

The Company has established Internal Control Systems and various Management Policies that clearly define employee rights, obligations, and benefits. These benefits are reviewed periodically to ensure that employee interests are consistently upheld and protected.

- 5.5.2 Losses incurred due to labor disputes during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of this annual report (including incidents of non-compliance with the Labor Standards Act as identified through labor inspections; please specify the date of disposition, disposition reference number, regulatory provisions violated, content of the violation, and the content of the disposition). Additionally, disclose the estimated amounts and countermeasures for current and potential future occurrences; if a reasonable estimate cannot be made, the facts thereof shall be explained: The Company has consistently maintained harmonious labor relations and has incurred no losses due to labor disputes. It is estimated that the probability of future losses arising from labor disputes is extremely low.

5.6 **Information security management**

- 5.6.1 To ensure the high availability, integrity, and confidentiality of the Company's information systems, we implement robust network and system security controls to protect the sensitive information of our customers and stakeholders. By providing management with critical and timely data, we aim to enhance decision-making quality while mitigating operational and cybersecurity risks.

5.6.1.1 Cybersecurity Risk Management Framework

The Office of the General Manager is the designated authority for information security within the Company. It is responsible for the planning, implementation, and promotion of information security management initiatives, as well as fostering cybersecurity awareness.

5.6.1.2 Cybersecurity Policy

- A. Ensure the continuous and sustainable operation of all information systems.
- B. Prevent intrusion and damage from hackers and various types of malware/viruses.
- C. Prevent improper or illegal use resulting from malicious human intent.
- D. Prevent the leakage of sensitive and confidential data.
- E. Avoid accidents caused by human error.

5.6.1.3 Concrete Management Programs and Resources Invested in Cybersecurity

The Internal Audit Department serves as the supervisory body for information security management. If deficiencies are identified during an audit, the audited unit is required to submit an improvement plan to the Board of Directors. The audit department periodically tracks the progress of these improvements to mitigate internal security risks.

The Company's information security unit conducts an annual self-assessment of the current system's security management. The assessment result for the 2025 fiscal year indicated that the systems are secure and sufficient to safeguard the Company's information assets.

- 5.6.2 Losses sustained, potential impacts, and countermeasures taken due to significant cybersecurity incidents during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of this annual report. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, the facts thereof shall be explained: No significant cyberattack incidents that impacted operations occurred within the Company during the 2025 fiscal year.

5.7 Important contract

No.	Nature of Contract	Responsible Party	Contract Start and End Date	Primary Content	Restriction Clause
1	Property Lease Contract	Jinjiang Longfei Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2031	Jinjiang Longfei Plastic Products Co., Ltd. leased the 7th floor factory (6,873.14 M2) of Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, to Gold Apple.	--
2	Property Lease Contract	Fujian Jinjiang Aiqi Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2031	Fujian Jinjiang Aiqi Plastic Products Co., Ltd. leased the 4th floor of Building A and the 6th floor of Building B (2,133.21 M2) in Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, to Gold Apple	--
3	Property Lease Contract	Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes & Plastic Co., Ltd.	June 1, 2024 to May 31, 2034	Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes & Plastic Co., Ltd. leased factory 1 6-storey, 2 6-storey, 3 3-storey and 4 7-storey factory buildings of Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City (with a building area of 5,000 M2) to Gold Apple.	--
4	Property Lease Contract	Leads (China)bio tech Ltd.	June 1, 2024 to May 31, 2039	Changtai Gold Apple leased the factory in Zhangzhou Changtai Economic Development Zone for use in Leading (China).	--
5	Franchise License Contract (G-APPLE)	Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes & Plastic Co., Ltd	Sep 1, 2024 to May 31 2034	Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes & Plastic Co., Ltd. leases factory 1 6-storey, 2 6-storey, 3 3-storey and 4 7-storey factory buildings of Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City (with a building area of 5,140.67 M2) to Jinjiang Longfei Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	--

VI. Financial Status, Financial Performance Review Analysis and Risk

6.1 Financial status

Analysis of the primary reasons for material changes in assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity during the two most recent fiscal years, including the respective impact amounts. Where the impact is material, a description of future response plans shall be provided:

Unit: in thousands of NTD; %

Year Category	2024	2025	Changes (Increase, decrease)	
			Amount	Ratio of Change (%)
Current assets	6, 170, 325	6,240,532	70,207	1.14
Real estate, plant and equipment	1, 812	1,594	(218)	(12.03)
Other non-current assets	118,461	116,068	(2,393)	(2.02)
Total assets	742,657	729,103	(13,554)	(1.83)
Other current liabilities	28	28	0	0.00
Total assets	7, 033, 283	7,087,325	54,042	0.77
Deferred income tax liabilities	98,891	115,765	16,874	17.06
Total current liabilities	612,877	585,852	(27,025)	(4.41)
Total liabilities	711, 768	701,617	(10,151)	(1.43)
Share capital	1,857,472	1,857,472	0	0.00
Retained earnings and capital reserve	4,893,867	4,915,465	21,598	0.44
Other rights	(430,351)	(387,741)	42,610	(9.90)
Non-controlling Interests	527	512	(15)	(2.85)
Total shareholders' equity	6,321,515	6,385,708	64,193	1.02
Remarks on categories with important changes (for amount changes that are more than 10%, and the amount reaches 1% of the total assets of the year): None.				

6.2 Financial Performance

- Primary reasons for material changes in operating revenue, operating income, and profit before tax during the two most recent fiscal years:

Unit: in thousands of NTD; %

Year Category	2024	2025	Changes (Increase, decrease)	
			Amount	Ratio of Change (%)
Operating income	132,576	148,344	15,768	11.89
Operating cost	110,087	123,167	13,080	11.88
Operating gross profit	22,489	25,177	2,688	11.95
Operating expenses	50,846	37,206	(13,640)	(26.83)
Operating profit	(28,357)	(12,029)	16,328	57.58
Non-operating income and expenses	25,782	34,331	8,549	33.16
Net profit before tax	(2,575)	22,302	24,877	966.10
Deduct: income tax expense	(778)	(719)	(59)	7.58
Net profit after tax	(3,353)	21,583	24,936	743.69
Total comprehensive benefits in the current period	195,516	64,193	(131,723)	(67.23)
Net profit attributable to the parent company	(3, 297)	21,598	24,895	755.08
The total comprehensive income attributable to the parent company	195, 972	64,208	(131,764)	(67.24)
Remarks on categories with important changes (for amount changes that are more than 10%, and the amount reaches 1% of the total assets of the year):				
1. Other Combined Gains-Losses-Conversion Statement Monetary Balance decreased by 78.62% over the previous period.				

6.3 Cash flow
Change of cash flow in the recent year (2025):

Unit: in thousands of NTD; %

Year	2024	2025	Amount increase (decrease)	Ratio of Increase (decrease)
Category				
Operation activities	38,273	13,442	(24,831)	(64.88)
Investment activities	(3,508)	(72)	(3,436)	(97.95)
Financing activities	8,518	7,772	(746)	(8.76)
Analysis of change:				
1. Operating Activities: the decrease in net cash inflow for the current period was primarily due to a decrease in interest received of \$16,616 thousand, an increase in net foreign exchange gains of \$16,358 thousand, an increase in prepayments of \$4,049 thousand, and an increase in other payables of \$3,003 thousand.				
2. Investing Activities: the decrease in net cash outflow for the current period was primarily due to a decrease in the acquisition of investment properties of \$3,826 thousand.				

1. Improvement plan for insufficient liquidity: Not applicable.
2. Analysis of cash flow for the next year:
The Company has no significant capital expenditure plans for the fiscal year 2026. As the business model shifts toward live-streaming e-commerce sales channels, the demand for production equipment has decreased substantially. Therefore, there are no concerns regarding liquidity insufficiency.

6.4 Impact of significant capital expenditures in the latest fiscal year on financial operations

There were no significant capital expenditures for the company in 2025.

6.5 Recent investment policy, main reasons for profit or loss, improvement plans, and investment plans for the next year

6.5.1 The Company's Reinvestment Policy:

The Company's current reinvestment policy primarily focuses on targets related to our core business, with investments executed based on the conditions of the Chinese consumer market. All investments are carried out by relevant departments in accordance with our Internal Control Systems, including the "Investment Cycle," "Operating Procedures for Group Enterprises, Specific Companies, and Related Party Transactions," and "Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets." These policies and procedures have been discussed and approved by the Board of Directors or the Shareholders' Meeting.

6.5.2 Primary reasons for gains or losses:

The Company's reinvested entities include Golden Apple (China) and Leading (Taiwan). The investment gains or losses for the most recent fiscal year are listed below:

Unit: in thousands of NTD

Transfer of investment	Business profits and losses recognized in year 2024	Remarks
Gold Apple (China)	23,245	The Company is primarily engaged in the design, manufacture, and sale of fashionable casual and athletic footwear, as well as the design and sale of casual apparel (including jeans) and accessories. Since the beginning of this year, the coordination of production and sales processes has stabilized. Furthermore, the increased efforts in online sales promotion by distributors have led to a cumulative growth in sales compared to the same period last year. For the current year, investment income recognized amounted to \$23,245 thousand.
LEADS BIO CO., LTD. (Taiwan)	(31)	The primary operations consist of the sale and R&D of beauty products, along with generating revenue from brand licensing fees. Due to unfavorable market conditions, this segment has temporarily exited the market, with plans for re-deployment once the economic climate recovers. For the current year, an investment loss of \$31 thousand was recognized.

6.5.3 Improvement plan and investment plan for the upcoming 1 year:

The Company currently has no definitive investment plans. Future plans will be proposed based on operational requirements and will be implemented only after a prudent evaluation and adherence to relevant internal authorization procedures.

6.6 Risk Management should analyze and evaluate the following factors

6.6.1 Risk factors

6.6.1.1 Impact of fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and inflation on the Company's profit or loss, and future countermeasures:

(1) Interest rate fluctuations:

Currently, the Company has no outstanding loans with banks. However, as we are in a growth stage and continuously expanding our operational scale to strengthen competitiveness, we maintain excellent relationships with our correspondent banks to facilitate the acquisition of low-cost capital in the future. Accordingly, the Company and its subsidiaries will evaluate the credit limits and costs of various funding sources to raise the necessary capital. The interest expenses for the fiscal years 2024 and 2025 were \$633 thousand and \$0, respectively, both of which resulted from interest expenses on lease liabilities. It is anticipated that interest rate fluctuations will not have a significant impact on the Company's overall operations.

(2) Exchange rate fluctuations:

The primary operating entity of the Company is Golden Apple (China) Co., Ltd. Since transactions with distributors, raw material suppliers, and subcontractors are conducted within China, they are uniformly denominated in RMB. For the small volume of international sales exported through trading firms, payments continue to be collected in RMB. Consequently, the daily operating receipts and payments of Golden Apple (China) utilize RMB as its functional currency, whereas the functional currencies for the Company and its Hong Kong and BVI subsidiaries are USD and HKD, respectively.

Currently, the Company's primary operating entities do not experience significant exchange rate fluctuations. However, the Company may face exchange rate risks between the RMB and TWD in the future, particularly when distributing TWD dividends to domestic investors or when converting TWD funds raised domestically back into RMB for operational purposes. The countermeasures that the Company's finance department may adopt are as follows:

A. The Company maintains close contact with its primary correspondent banks and continuously monitors changes in the foreign exchange market. This ensures that relevant management can fully grasp exchange rate trends and respond effectively to market emergencies.

B. The Company has established the "Procedures for Derivatives Trading" in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies." These procedures were approved by the Board of Directors on May 10, 2011, and by the Shareholders' Meeting on December 8, 2011. Subsequent amendments were approved by the Board on March 20, 2014, and by the Shareholders' Meeting on June 24, 2014. These regulations govern operational procedures for derivative financial instruments. When necessary, the Company may execute transactions under these procedures—based on foreign currency positions and exchange rate fluctuations—to mitigate the currency risks arising from business operations.

(3) Inflation:

The Company's past gains and losses have not been significantly impacted by inflation. Should purchasing costs increase due to inflation, the Company will appropriately adjust its selling prices when necessary to mitigate the impact on its operations.

6.6.1.2 Policies on high-risk, highly leveraged investments, loans to others, endorsements and guarantees, and derivative transactions; primary reasons for gains or losses, and future mitigation measures:

Adhering to the principles of prudence and a pragmatic business philosophy, the Company has focused exclusively on its core business areas and has not engaged in high-risk or highly leveraged investment transactions up to the date of publication of this annual report. Furthermore, the Company has established formal policies, including the "Procedures for Lending Funds to Others," "Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees," "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets," and "Procedures for Derivatives Trading," which serve as compliance guidelines for the Company and its subsidiaries. As of the date of publication of this annual report, the Company has not engaged in any derivative transactions or endorsements and guarantees. Additionally, there have been no instances of lending funds to parties outside of the Group; therefore, associated risks remain limited.

6.6.1.3 Future R&D plans and estimated R&D expenses:

In view of the continuous expansion of demand in the footwear and apparel industry, the Company recognizes the need for constant innovation and development, as well as the importance of staying attuned to market trends. To align with these trends, we have developed brand models tailored to different customer segments, aiming to swiftly satisfy the diverse needs of various consumer groups. Consequently, the Company consistently invests human and financial resources in product design and development. In the most recent two years, the expenses invested by our R&D and Design Center accounted for 3.78% and 4.34% of consolidated operating revenue, respectively. This increase was primarily due to the restructuring and adjustment of brand sales channels initiated in 2024.

6.6.1.4 Impact of significant domestic and foreign policy and legal changes on the Company's finances and business, and corresponding mitigation measures:

The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands, with its primary operations located in China. While the Cayman Islands' economy is centered on financial services, China remains one of the world's leading economies with a stable political and economic environment. Furthermore, the footwear, apparel (including denim wear), and accessories developed, produced, and sold by the Company are classified as consumer staples and do not belong to regulated or restricted industries. Consequently, the Company does not anticipate any significant impact on its financial or business operations due to changes in key policies or laws in the Cayman Islands or China.

The Company's business operations are conducted in strict accordance with significant domestic and international policies and legal regulations. Throughout the most recent fiscal year, the Company has remained vigilant regarding global policy trends and legal developments to ensure timely responses to market changes and the implementation of appropriate countermeasures.

6.6.1.5 Impact of technological changes (including information security risks) and industry changes on the Company's finances and business, and corresponding mitigation measures:

6.6.1.5.1 Technological Changes

As a company engaged in the design, development, production, and sale of branded footwear, technological advancements provide us with opportunities for product innovation and extensive business prospects. Therefore, such changes are expected to have no significant adverse impact on our finances and business.

The Company has not experienced any major information security incidents or financial losses. Currently, the IT department of our subsidiary serves as the information security management unit. Moving forward, we will further strengthen our information security management—such as implementing firewalls and electronic file encryption systems—to regulate user access and maintain activity logs, thereby mitigating the Company's cybersecurity risks.

6.6.1.5.2 Industry Changes

Following China's reform and opening-up policy over the past thirty years, China has emerged as a primary global production hub for the footwear and apparel market. Furthermore, the consumption potential of 1.3 billion people has positioned China as one of the most promising emerging markets of the 21st century, with remarkable growth in the consumer market in recent years. Consequently, current industry trends are favorable to the Company's finances and business. Our proprietary brands and diversified distribution networks represent our optimal niche for responding to these industry shifts.

6.6.1.6 Impact of changes in corporate image on corporate crisis management, and corresponding mitigation measures:

The Company operates diligently under the business philosophy of "Creating maximum value for customers." We have established a solid reputation and a strong image within the industry; therefore, no corporate crises resulting from changes in corporate image have occurred. Furthermore, following the Company's listing on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE), we are subject to the supervision of relevant regulatory authorities and legal frameworks. Our corporate information will become more open and transparent, which will further enhance and benefit the Company's corporate image.

6.6.1.7 Expected benefits, potential risks, and mitigation measures of mergers and acquisitions (M&A)::

For the most recent year and up to the date of publication of this annual report, the Company has no definitive or specific plans to acquire companies outside of the Group; therefore, this item is not applicable.

6.6.1.8 Expected benefits, potential risks, and mitigation measures of plant expansion:

For the most recent year and up to the date of publication of this annual report, the Company has no plans for plant expansion; therefore, this item is not applicable.

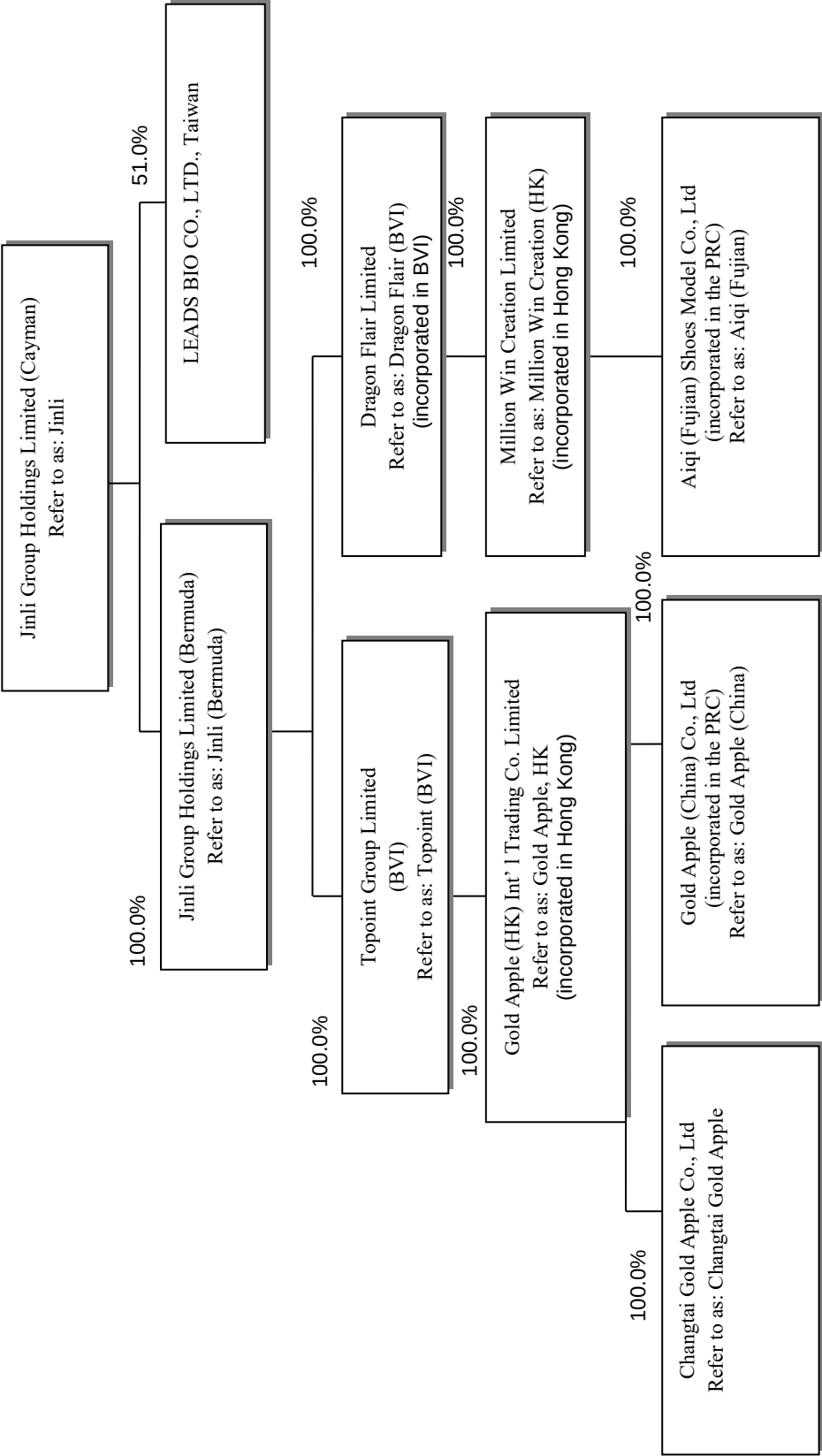
- 6.6.1.9 Risks associated with concentration of purchases or sales, and corresponding mitigation measures:
- (1) Purchase Concentration Risk: Changes in the Company's purchases in recent years have primarily been driven by factors such as product mix, purchase price, and product quality. Furthermore, since the Company's primary operations are located in China's "Shoe Capital," there is an abundant supply of raw materials required for production. No single supplier has accounted for more than 10% of the total purchase amount.
 - (2) Sales Concentration Risk: In the most recent year, the sales to the Company's largest customer accounted for 10% of the consolidated net operating revenue, primarily from branded shoe sales. Due to the transitional period of restructuring and shifting to outsourced production, the Company's operational strategy has been to reduce OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) orders for foreign trade. This led to an increase in branded shoe sales in 2024, while the proportion of sales to other customers and OEM orders for foreign trade both fell below 10%.
- 6.6.1.10 Impact, risks, and mitigation measures regarding significant equity transfers or changes in directors, supervisors, or major shareholders with a stake exceeding 10%:
- In the most recent year and up to the date of publication of this annual report, the Chairman sold 2,738,000 shares in the centralized market due to personal financial planning. The number of shares sold accounts for 1.47% of the Company's total capital. However, as the combined shareholding ratio of the Chairman and his family remains at 26.68% of the Company's total capital, this has no significant impact on the Company's operations.
- 6.6.1.11 Impact, risks, and mitigation measures regarding changes in management control:
- For the most recent year and up to the date of publication of this annual report, there have been no changes in management control of the Company. The Company has strengthened various corporate governance measures, including the introduction of independent directors and the establishment of an Audit Committee. Therefore, even if a change in management control were to occur, it is expected that there would be no significant adverse impact on the Company.
- 6.6.1.12 Litigation or non-litigious matters: The Company shall list any material litigation, non-litigious, or administrative contentious matters that have been settled by final judgment or are currently pending involving the Company, its directors, supervisors, president, de facto responsible persons, major shareholders with a stake exceeding 10%, and subsidiaries. Where the results of such matters may have a significant impact on shareholders' equity or securities prices, the disclosure shall include the facts of the dispute, the amount involved, the date of commencement, the primary parties involved, and the status of the proceedings as of the date of publication of this annual report: None.
- 6.6.1.13 Other significant risks and mitigation measures:
- (1) Other Significant Risks: For other significant risks and mitigation measures regarding the Company's operations, please refer to the "Market and Sales Overview" section under "Operational Overview" in this annual report, specifically the sub-section on "Favorable and Unfavorable Factors for Future Development and Corresponding Mitigation Measures."
 - (2) Intellectual Property Protection: Although the Company has a dedicated unit responsible for trademark applications and management to ensure intellectual property rights, it cannot be guaranteed that the Company's intellectual property will be fully protected or that design achievements will remain immune to infringement by competitors or other manufacturers.
 - (3) Potential Inadequacy of Insurance Coverage: Company operations are inherently accompanied by various risks and hazards, including machinery breakdown, damage or malfunction, equipment delivery delays, capacity constraints, labor strikes, fires, and natural disasters such as earthquakes or typhoons, as well as environmental or occupational accidents. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations. Although the Company maintains insurance for its fixed assets in accordance with the customs of the countries where it operates, such insurance may still fail to provide sufficient coverage under specific circumstances. Any resulting losses could adversely affect the Company's operations.
 - (4) Protection of Shareholders' Rights: There are numerous differences between the Company Law of the Cayman Islands and the Company Act of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Although the Company has amended its Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Rights" prescribed by the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE), regulatory differences regarding corporate operations still exist between the two jurisdictions. Investors should not assume that the legal protections afforded to domestic Taiwanese companies can be applied identically to an investment in a Cayman Islands company.

6.7 Other important matters

None.

VII. Special Remarks

7.1 Relevant information of affiliates
7.1.1 Organizational Chart



7.1.2 Basic information of affiliates

March 31, 2026; in thousands of NTD

Name of Entity	Date of Establishment	Address	Actual capital received	Primary business operation or production category
Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)	2010.5.10	Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda	1,858,875	Holding company
Topoint Group Limited (BVI)	2007.1.8	P.O. Box 933, 3 rd Floor, Omar Hodge Building, Wickhams Cay 1, Road Town, Tortola, BVI	963,079	Holding company
Dragon Flair Limited	2008.7.1	P.O. Box 933, 3 rd Floor, Omar Hodge Building, Wickhams Cay 1, Road Town, Tortola, BVI	37,501	Holding company
Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited	2003.7.11	Room 803, 8th Floor, Olympia Plaza, 255 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong	980,586	Holding company
Million Win Creation Limited	2008.7.17	Room 803, 8th Floor, Olympia Plaza, 255 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong	37,320	Holding company
Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd	2005.1.18	Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China	949,186	Footwear and apparel manufacturing
Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd (China)	1998.9.15	Shuanggou Industrial Zone, Meiling Street, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China	37,283	Footwear and apparel manufacturing
Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd (China)	2014.12.25	Xingtai Industrial Park, Changtai Economic Development Zone, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province, China	521,566	Footwear and apparel manufacturing
LEADS BIO CO., LTD. (Taiwan)	2015.11.23	11F, No. 189, Bo'ai 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City 807363, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	26,000	Wholesale and retail of cosmetics

7.1.3 Data on identical shareholders for those presumed to have a relationship of control and subordination: None.

7.1.4 There is no internal division of labor or transaction regarding the business operations among the affiliated enterprises; all production is centralized at Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.

7.1.5 Information on directors, supervisors, and presidents of affiliated enterprises

March 31, 2026; in thousands of shares			
Name of Entity	Position	Full Name	Share(s) held
Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
Topoint Group Limited (BVI)	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
Dragon Flair Limited	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
Million Win Creation Limited	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd (China)	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd (China)	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
LEADS BIO CO., LTD. (Taiwan)	Chairman	Chong, Chun Lung	0
			Holding percentage
			0%
			0%
			0%
			0%
			0%
			0%
			0%
			0%
			0%

7.1.6 Operation overview of affiliated companies (loss), current (loss), profit per share earnings

December 31, 2025; in thousands of NTD

Name of Entity	Actual capital received	Total capital	Total liabilities	Net value	Revenue	Operating Profit (loss)	Profit (loss) of this quarter (after tax)	Earnings per share (NTD) (after tax)
Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)	1,858,875	6,194,922	—	6,194,922	—	—	21,716	26.31
Topoint Group Limited(BVI)	963,079	6,069,455	—	6,049,455	—	—	19,131	466,606.34
Dragon Flair Limited	37,501	144,912	—	144,912	—	—	2,156	107,806.50
Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited	980,586	6,814,515	836,659	5,976,847	—	—	19,133	0.06
Million Win Creation Limited	37,320	142,125	—	142,104	—	—	2,156	0.23
Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd.	949,186	6,452,950	329,755	6,123,195	148,324	(854)	23,245	Remark 1
Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd. (China)	37,283	145,215	302	144,912	—	(464)	2,156	Remark 1
Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd (China)	521,566	846,996	330,084	516,912	—	(502)	(3,884)	Remark 1
LEADS BIO CO., LTD. (Taiwan)	26,000	1,152	107	549	—	(31)	(31)	(17.42)

Remark 1: Not a company limited by shares, therefore earnings per share cannot be calculated.

7.1.7 Relationship between the company and affiliates, mutual shareholding ratio, share and actual investment amount

March 31, 2026; units: in thousands of NTD; in thousands of shares

Company Making the Investment	Company being Invested on	Primary business operation	Relationship	Equity of company making the investment			Owner of Company Equity		
				Shares	Percentage	Actual amount invested	Shares	Percentage	Actual amount invested
The Company	Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)	Holding company	Subsidiary company	825,459	100%	1,858,875	0	0	0
The Company	LEADS BIO CO., LTD.(Taiwan)	Whole sale and retail of beauty and cosmetic product	Subsidiary company	1,326	51%	17,850	0	0	0
Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)	Topoint Group Limited (BVI)	Holding company	Second-tier company	41	100%	963,079	0	0	0
Jinli Group Holdings Limited (Bermuda)	Dragon Flair Limited	Holding company	Second-tier company	20	100%	37,501	0	0	0
Topoint Group Limited (BVI)	Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited	Holding company	Third-tier company	254,218	100%	980,586	0	0	0
Dragon Flair Limited	Million Win Creation Limited	Holding company	Third-tier company	10,000	100%	37,320	0	0	0
Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited	Gold Apple (China) Co., Ltd	Footwear and apparel production	Subsidiary of third-tier company	-(Remark)	100%	949,186	0	0	0
Million Win Creation Limited	Aiqi (Fujian) Shoes Model Co., Ltd (China)	Footwear and apparel production	Subsidiary of third-tier company	-(Remark)	100%	37,283	0	0	0
Gold Apple (HK) Int'l Trading Co. Limited	Changtai Gold Apple Co., Ltd (China)	Footwear and apparel production	Subsidiary of third-tier company	-(Remark)	100%	521,566	0	0	0

Remark: company limited

7.1.8 Consolidated financial statements of affiliated companies: Same as the consolidated financial statements of the Company, no separate consolidated financial statements of related companies will be prepared.

7.1.9 Relationship Report: Not applicable.

- 7.2 In the most recent year and as at the publication date of the annual report, handling of private placement of securities
None.
- 7.3 In the most recent year and as at the publication date of the annual report, the holding or disposal of the Company's stocks by subsidiaries
None.
- 7.4 Other necessary supplementary explanations
Please refer to page 79 for explanations of major differences between the Company's Articles of Association and the Republic of China shareholder rights protection regulations.
- 7.5 In the most recent year and as at the publication date of the annual report, if any event that has a material impact on shareholders' equity or securities prices as specified in Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 3, Article 36 of the Securities Exchange Act
None.

Explanation of major differences between the articles of association or organizational documents of the company and the "Checklist for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Shareholders in the Country of Registration of Foreign Issuers" published by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Co., Ltd.

We reviewed the Company's Articles of Incorporation, within which the requirements of "Checklist for Protecting Shareholder's Equity Items of Foreign Issuers in Country of Incorporation" amended and announced by Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on January 9, 2023 are properly incorporated to the extent permitted under laws of Cayman Islands of British Overseas Territory (hereinafter "Cayman Islands"); and to furthermore comply with added items in "Checklist for Protecting Shareholder's Equity Items of Foreign Issuers in Country of Incorporation" (hereinafter "Checklist for Protecting Shareholder's Equity Items") amended and announced by Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on May 2, 2024, the Company will amend Articles of Incorporation in the annual shareholders' meeting this year for achieving the requirements thereunder. However, certain matters are regulated differently from the requirements under the checklist for protecting shareholder's equity items, and please refer to explanation in the following table for reasons, regulations of country of incorporation (if any) and influence of shareholder's equity in Taiwan,:

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
1. When the Company reduces capital without complying with a resolution of a shareholders' meeting, its shares may not be eliminated; capital reduction, shall be done by the share ratio held by shareholders. 2. When the Company reduces capital, it may refund share capital with property other than cash; its refunded property and offset amount shall be resolved by a shareholders' meeting and approved by the shareholder receiving property.	Relevant specification of a company's capital reduction is prescribed in Article 14-18 of the Company Act of Cayman Islands, and the relevant specifications are mandatory provision, and shall not amend in accordance with Articles of Incorporation.	Article 14-18 of the Company Act of Cayman Islands has set restrict procedures and substantive norms, and relevant regulations are mandatory provision, shall not amend in accordance with Articles of Incorporation, and requirements of a company's capital reduction norms in checklist for protecting shareholder's equity items has considerable difference. Capital reduction specified in Article 14.1 (d) means capital reduction made in accordance with the Company Act of Cayman Islands, it shall be made in compliance with a special resolution of a shareholders' meeting, and the Company shall acquire capital reduction confirmation order issued by the court of Cayman Islands in accordance with laws of Cayman Islands. Requirement of capital reduction used with share ratio held by shareholders specified in checklist for protecting shareholder's equity items, after it was approved by the attorney of Cayman Islands, may be done by repurchasing shares and elimination, so the regulation of Article 10.7 (1) of Articles of Incorporation: "Except as otherwise provided by laws or regulations, according to a special resolution of a shareholders' meeting, the Company may repurchase shares and eliminate in

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
3. The property value and offset amount in the preceding paragraph shall be submitted to a public certified accountant for audit and verification before a shareholders' meeting.		compliance with a shareholder's share ratio (with amounts of less than NT\$ 1.00 unconditionally rounded down). When repurchasing shares in accordance with the preceding section, payable consideration shall be cash or property other than cash; when the consideration is property other than cash, shall be approved by a special resolution of a shareholders' meeting, and agreed by the shareholder receiving property; furthermore, the board of directors shall submit the property value and offset capital amount to a public certified accountant for audit and verification before the shareholders' meeting.” As for the Company Act and Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan, regulation of the Company's treasury stock is in Article 10.1-10.6 of Articles of Incorporation, and they are described together here.
When the Company adopts par-value shares, it shall not convert into non-par value shares; similarly, when the Company adopts non-par value shares, it shall not convert into par value shares.	According to Article 8(1), the last section of the Company Act of Cayman Islands: “Provided further that no exempted company shall divide its capital into both shares of a fixed amount and shares without nominal or par value.” After acquiring the attorney's opinion of Cayman Islands, exempting that the Company shall not convert par value shares into no-par value shares in accordance with the preceding regulation and assessment of practical share issuance process; vice versa.	As the shares issued by the Company are par value shares, the Company cannot issue no-par value shares, or convert par value shares into no-par value shares, moreover, the Company shall not actually apply to the norms in the far left column. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company refers to the purpose of norms, and according to the Company's current status, formulates in Article 3.4 in Articles of Incorporation: “The Company shall not issue no-par value shares, or convert par value shares into no-par value shares.”
When a shareholder holds 3 percent or more of total number of issued shares continuing for more than a year, he/she/it may record proposed matters and reasons in writing, and require the board of	There's no central authority approving for the convention of a shareholders' meeting in the territory of Cayman Islands.	As the Company was established in accordance with the Company Act of Cayman Islands, there's no central authority taking in charge of review whether a shareholders' meeting can be convened by shareholders on their own, according to Article 16.8 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the board of directors does not make a notice for the convention of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
director to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The board of directors does not make a convention notice within fifteen days after submitted, shareholders may convene the meeting on their own after approved by central authority.		within fifteen days from shareholders submitted a request, and shareholders submitting a request may convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on their own without reporting to central authority for approval. It still meets the intention of Tai Cheng Shang Tzu letter no. 0991701319 issued by Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on April 13, 2010, and shareholder's equity shall not have unfavorable affects.
A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.	There's no relevant regulation in the Company Act of Cayman Islands.	When a shareholder exercises voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, it shall be regarded to appoint the chair of board of directors as a proxy in Cayman Islands, in Article 19.6 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation and according to the regulation of the attorney's opinion of Cayman Islands: "...when voting rights may be exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the way of exercising voting rights shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice of sending to all shareholders. A shareholder exercising voting rights by the preceding method shall be regarded to appoint the chair of the shareholders' meeting as a proxy, and the method of exercising voting rights of shares in a shareholders' meeting shall be specified in writing or electronic document. However, the designation shall not be regarded an entrusted proxy in accordance with the Company Act of a public company. The chair serving as a proxy has no right to exercise shareholder's voting rights without mentioning or specifying any matter in writing or electronic document, and shall not exercise voting rights for the submission of amendments to any original proposal or any extraordinary motion. A shareholder exercising voting rights by this method shall be regarded to renounce the notice of amendments of extraordinary motion or original proposals of the shareholders' meeting and voting rights." Applying to this, it only means that the

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
		chair of board of directors nominally serves as a proxy exercising voting right by correspondence or electronic means for meeting that a resolution of board of directors needs to be read by attending shareholders and requirement of simultaneously exercising voting rights in laws and degrees of Cayman Islands, however, there's no difference in actual operating results and laws and regulations of Taiwan.
1. Earnings distribution or loss recovery shall be formulated in Articles of Incorporation, and done each quarter or after the ending of each half of fiscal year. 2. The Company's proposals of earnings distribution or loss recovery of the first three quarters or the first half of fiscal year, shall be submitted to supervisors or audit committee with business report and financial statements before reported to the board of directors for a resolution. 3. When the Company distributes earnings in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall first estimate and reserve tax	There's no relevant regulation in the Company Act of Cayman Islands.	According to Article 34.1(2) of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company adopts the annual earnings distribution system, does not adopt midterm earnings distribution system, so the Company shall not apply to requirements in fa left column.

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
payable, recover loss and recognize legal reserve in compliance with regulations. However, when legal reserve reaches paid-up capital, shall not apply. 4. When the Company distributes earnings and make by the way of issuing new shares in accordance with paragraph 2, shareholders representing two-thirds or more of the total number of issued shares shall attend, and the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares shall agree. When the attending shareholders do not represent the preceding amount, the shareholders represent a major of the total number of issued shares shall attend, and an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders shall be required; when the		

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
Company pay in cash, shall be approved by a resolution of board of directors. 5. When the Company distributes earnings or recovers loss in accordance with the preceding four paragraphs, financial statements shall be audited or reviewed by a public certified accountant.		
1. When the Company has supervisors, they shall be elected in a shareholders' meeting, at least one supervisor shall have a residence in the territory of Republic of China. 2. The term of office of supervisors shall not exceed three years; but he/she may be eligible for re-election. 3. When all supervisors discharge, the board of directors shall elect within 60 days of convening a special shareholders' meeting. 4. Supervisors shall supervise implementation of the Company's business, and shall	There's no relevant regulations in the Company Act of Cayman Islands.	As the Company adopts the audit committee system, and does not have supervisors, the Company shall not apply to requirements in far left column.

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
investigate the Company's business and financial status, audit, copy or duplicate books and documents at any time, and may require the board of directors or managerial officer to submit reports. 5. Supervisors shall audit the various statements and records prepared for submission to the shareholders' meeting by the board of directors, and shall make a report of their findings and opinions at the meeting of shareholders. 6. When supervisors conduct audit matters, may represent the Company to authorize a public certified accountant and an attorney to audit. 7. Supervisors may attend the meeting of the board of directors to their opinions. In case the board of directors or any director commits any act, in carrying out the business operations of the company, in a manner in violation of the laws, regulations, the Articles of Incorporation or the resolutions of the shareholders'		

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
meeting, the supervisors shall forthwith advise, by a notice, to the board of directors or the director, as the case may be, to cease such act. 8. Supervisor may each exercise the supervision power individually. 9. A supervisor shall not be concurrently a director, a managerial officer or other staff/employee of the Company.		

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
The following proposals regarding shareholder's major equity, shall have the attending shareholders represent two-thirds or more of the total number of issued shares, and shall be agreed by the attending shareholder represent a majority of the total number of issued shares. If the quorum is not met the preceding amount, shall have the attending shareholders represent a major of the total number of issued shares, and shall be agreed by the attending shareholders represent two-thirds of the total number of issued shares: 1. The Company enters into, amend, or terminate any contract for lease of the company's business in whole, or for entrusted business, or for regular joint operation with others, transfer the whole or any essential part of its business or assets, or accept the transfer of another's whole business or assets, which has great bearing on the business operation of the company. 2. Any modification or alteration in the Articles of Incorporation.	A special resolution specified in Article 60 of the Company Act of Cayman Islands, means that a resolution was approved by not lower than two-thirds (if the vote is two-thirds of voting rights) of shareholders having rights to exercise voting rights in a shareholders' meeting in person or appointing proxies to exercise voting rights; matters shall be approved by a special resolution, like alternation of the Articles of Incorporation, dissolution and merger, etc., if a resolution was approved by less than majority, it shall be invalid.	"A special resolution" in Article 1 of the Articles of Incorporation means "a resolution is approved by the attending shareholders represent two-thirds of voting rights have right to exercise voting rights in a shareholders' meeting. The shareholders shall exercise voting rights in person or fully authorize proxies (if authorized proxies are allowed, shall specify a special resolution in the convention notice of a shareholders' meeting which is a special resolution) to exercise a voting rights," is the definition of "a special resolution" in the Company Act of Cayman Islands. In addition, the regulations of "a special (major) resolution" means that "(i) shareholders represent two-thirds or more of the total number of issued shares (including proxies appointed by shareholders) attend a shareholders' meeting, a resolution approved by the attending shareholders represent a major of voting rights, or (ii) if the total number of shares represented by the attending shareholders does not reach two-thirds of the total number of issued shares, but exceeds a major of the total number of issued shares, it shall be a resolution approved by the attending shareholders represent two-thirds or more of voting rights," is the same as a special resolution of a public company specified in the Company Act of Taiwan.
		Any modification or alternation of Articles of Incorporation damages special shareholders' equity; alternation of the Company's name, modification or adding of the Articles of Incorporation; modification or adding of purpose of the Articles of Incorporation outline, rights or other specific specified matters; the Company's capital decrease and capital redemption reserve; according to the Company's decision in a shareholders' meeting, adding share capital or writing off any share not acquired or agreed to acquire by anyone yet on the date of a resolution approval; and proposals, such as the Company cannot payoff and voluntarily dissolve as debt maturity, etc., Article 12.1, Article 14.1 and Article 14.3 (b) of the Company's Articles of Incorporation shall be approved by a special resolution made by the Company Act of Cayman Islands in accordance with "a special resolution" in Article 1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation; or merger, except approval of a special (major) resolution of a shareholders' meeting (it's a resolution method specified in far left column), shall simultaneously

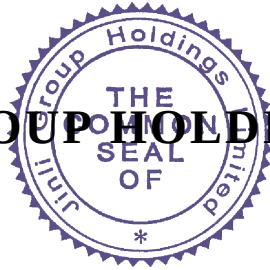
Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
3. If any alternation in the Articles of Incorporation damages special shareholders' rights, a resolution of a special shareholders' meeting shall be done. 4. All or a part of dividends and bonuses are distributed by issuing new shares. 5. A resolution of dissolution, merger or split-up.	According to Article 116 (d) of the Company Act of Cayman Islands, when the Company cannot pay off maturing debt, it may voluntarily dissolve in accordance with an ordinary resolution.	meet regulations of the Company Act of Cayman Islands; the remaining matters shall be approved by a special (major) resolution of a shareholders' meeting (it's a resolution method specified in far left column). Reviewing that it's not considerable same as requirements of checklist for protecting shareholder's equity matters, however, an excepted norm of a special resolution for a public company in the Company Act of Taiwan (it's (ii) status of a special (major) resolution specified in Article 1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation and there's no major difference, it means that there's no major unfavorable influence for shareholder's equity. According to Article 14.3 (a) of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, when the Company cannot pay off as debt maturity and resolve to voluntarily dissolve, it shall be done by an ordinary resolution of a shareholders' meeting.
The remuneration of directors, if not prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation, shall be determined by a meeting of shareholders and cannot be ratified by a meeting of shareholders.	There's no relevant regulation in the Company Act of Cayman Islands.	In response to the explanation intention of Shang Tzu no. 09302030870 issued by Ministry of Economic Affairs on March 8, 2004, Article 30.2 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation: "Directors' remuneration may be only paid in cash. The remuneration mount shall be determined by the board of directors, and shall refer to directors' service range and value for the Company's operation and payment standard of the same trade concerned in the territory of Republic of China or overseas." Furthermore, the Company established remuneration committee in accordance with regulations, such as "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange", etc., it's in charge of conduction of relevant matters, and there's no major

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
1. Shareholder(s) who has/have been continuously holding 1% or more of the total number of the outstanding shares of the Company over six months may request in writing the audit committee of the Company to institute, for the Company, an action against a director of the Company, and Taiwan Taipei District Court may be designated a court of first instance to exercise jurisdiction. 2. When audit committee fails to institute an action within 30 days after a shareholder submitted a request, and Taiwan Taipei District Court may be designated a court of first instance to exercise jurisdiction.	There's no relevant regulations in the Company Act of Cayman Islands.	unfavorable influence for shareholder's equity. Article 25.7 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation was drafted in accordance with a former version of Securities and Exchange Act, which provides that any of independent directors may carry out the duties in far left column by stipulating that "unless otherwise provided for by law, shareholder(s) who has/have been continuously holding 1% or more of the total number of the outstanding shares of the Company over six months may request in writing the independent of the Company to institute, for the Company, an action against a director of the Company in the court of jurisdiction (including Taiwan Taipei District Court), in case a director has, in performing his functional duties, damaged to the Company or violated the provisions of any law, a public company's law or the Articles of Incorporation, instituting an action against the director. If the independent director fails to institute such action within 30 days from the date of adoption of such resolution, the requesting shareholder may institute an action for the Company." The Company will amend the Articles of Incorporation in this year's annual general meeting to incorporate requirements in far left column.
Where a juristic person acts as a shareholder of the Company, its authorized representative may also be elected as a director or	The attorney of Cayman Islands expresses, when a juristic person shareholder select a natural person is elected or acts as a director, the natural person is elected or acts	Whereas the Company Act of Cayman Islands does not have the concept of so-called "a juristic person representative director" in Article 27, paragraph 2 of the Company Act of Republic of China, when a juristic person shareholder selects or nominate its (or his/their)

Variant Items	Cayman Islands Laws and Description	Regulations of Articles of Incorporation and Description
supervisor of the Company. If there is a plural number of such authorized representatives, each of them may be so elected, but such authorized representatives may not concurrently be selected or serve as the director or supervisor of the Company.	as a director in its (or his/their) own name, but it's not a concept of "a juristic person representative director".	representative to elect or act as a director, the representative acts as a director in its (or his/their) own name, and shall not particularly specify in the Articles of Incorporation. However, to meet requirements of Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, Article 23 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation has ruled: when any company, organization or other non-natural person is a shareholder, according to organization documents, or when there's no relevant norms in organization documents, may authorize a considering appropriate person to act as the representative of the Company's meeting or any category of shareholders' meetings by a resolution of board of directors or other authorities, and the authorized person has the right to exercise same rights of representing the juristic person shareholder and acting as a personal shareholder. For the avoidance of doubt, a juristic person shareholder may elect several representatives to elect as the Company's directors, as a means of explicitness.
In the event the Company's total paid-in capital as of the close of the most recent financial year reaches NT\$2 billion or more, the Company shall transmit the electronic files of agenda of an annual general meeting and relevant materials thirty days prior to the scheduled date of the relevant annual general meeting .	There's no relevant regulations in the Company Act of Cayman Islands.	The Company will amend the Articles of Incorporation in this year's annual general meeting to incorporate requirements in far left column.

After review, aforementioned variant items do not have an adverse impact on shareholder equity, because regulations are stricter than those of R.O.C., and no violation against checklist for protection of shareholders' equity.

JINLI GROUP HOLDINGS LTD.



Chairman: Chong, Chun Lung

